The New-York Times.

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THE PEACE CONFERENCE

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

He is Summoned to Fortress Monroe by Secretary Seward.

Arrival of the Commissioners at City Point.

An Important Conference Probably Going On.

Further Comments of the Rebel Journals.

They Are Not to be Seduced Into Peace.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

Secretary SEWARD, early this morning, telegraphed the President from Fortress Monroe, that his presence was needed immediately. Upon receipt of this dispatch, the President proceeded in a special car to Annapolis, where a Government vessel was awaiting to convey him to Fortress Monroe. Speculation is rife as to the meaning of this departure of the President to confer with the rebel Commissioners. Many infer that it is preliminary to peace; others, again, who are well informed, believe that the entire affair will end, for the present, in no adjustment of our national difficulties.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

At 11 o'clock this morning, President LINCOLN left Washington by a special train for Annapolis, at which place he arrived at 2 P. M., and embarked on the steamer *Thomas Colyer* for Fortress Monroe, which place he will reach at 1 to-morrow morning.

Information received from Fortress Monroe to-night states that the Southern Commissioners on Tuesday morning were on board Gen. GRANT's dispatch-boat, the *Mary Martin*, awaiting the President's order as to whether they should proceed to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The *Star* has issued an extra in regard to the movements of President LINCOLN. It says:

"To-day, at 11 o'clock, President LINCOLN left Washington by a special train, for Annapolis, for the purpose, it is understood, of joining Secretary SEWARD at Fortress Monroe or City Point, to hold an interview with the rebel deputation, Messrs. A. H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER, and JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

President LINCOLN took his departure in a special car drawn by engine No. 18, which was placed upon the road at a few moments' notice, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The President was accompanied by only one of the attaches of the White House.

From the fact of the President going to Fortress Monroe or City Point, color is given to the report that the rebel deputation have been allowed to enter our lines, and it is understood that they are now at Fortress Monroe."

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 2.

A special to the *American*, from Annapolis, says that President LINCOLN, accompanied only by a servant, arrived here and left at one o'clock on the steamer *Colyer*, for Fortress Monroe.

FROM THE ARMY LINES.

Arrival and Reception of the Commissioners at Gen. Grant's Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The announcement that the rebel Peace Commissioners had arrived within our lines, and had gone to Washington, although premature, was not without foundation in fact.

On Sunday a flag of truce appeared on the line near the centre, and, being answered, it was found to be a request, in pursuance of an understanding with Mr. BLAIR and Gen. GRANT for permission to the following-named gentlemen to pass to Gen. GRANT's headquarters: Lieut.-Col. HATCH, Assistant Adjutant-General and Exchange Commissioner, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER and J. A. CAMPBELL.

Col. SAMUEL HARRIMAN, commanding the First Brigade of the First Division of the Ninth Corps, received the communication and forwarded it to the headquarters. Owing to Gen. GRANT's absence from City Point, no reply could be sent immediately, but the matter was referred to Washington, and after several communications had passed between our authorities and the commissioners, the permission was granted, and a deputation, consisting of Col. BABCOCK, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, Col. HARRIMAN, Col. LYDGE, of Gen. PARKES' Staff, and Capt. BRACKETT, of Gen. WILCOX's Staff, were appointed to meet the gentlemen and escort them within our lines. The deputation reached the appointed place just before sunset yesterday, and were soon joined by Mr. STEPHENS and his companions; and, after a few minutes spent in the interchange of civilities, the party came within our lines, at which moment the troops on both sides united in a simultaneous cheer, which seemed to give them greater confidence than they had before exhibited.

They were escorted to the railroad in carriages, where a special train was in waiting to convey them to City Point. A large crowd of soldiers was here assembled anxious to get a glimpse of the strangers, and when the train started loud cheers again greeted them. On arriving at City Point they were taken to Gen. GRANT's headquarters, where they spent the night.

Messrs. STEPHENS and CAMPBELL looked much emaciated and careworn; but Mr. HUNTER appeared to be hale and hearty, as did Col. HATCH. The latter conducted the negotiations in his usual agreeable and happy manner.

The only allusion made to our difficulties was the hope expressed by Mr. STEPHENS to Col. HARRIMAN, on bidding him good-bye, *that they would soon meet under happier auspices.*

Their Arrival at City Point.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 2.—Noon.

The *American's* Annapolis correspondent has just telegraphed the arrival of the steamer *Lady Long* from City Point, which place she left Wednesday noon. She reports that the rebel commissioners were then there on board a steamer, and it was understood that they were awaiting the arrival of some one from Washington.

PEACE TALK IN RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

From files of Richmond papers of Tuesday, at the Washington office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, we extract as follows:

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 31.

We should try and possess our souls with equanimity until the three worthy gentlemen who have gone to Washington return to Richmond. We are not of those that believe that peace talk and peace missions tend to demoralize the army. We do not believe that the gallant soldiers who have braved the storms of battle for three years, are likely to be demoralized by peace talk; but, on the contrary, we think it likely to do much good for our people to understand, in an authoritative manner, from men like Vice-President STEPHENS, Senator HUNTER and Judge CAMPBELL, the exact degree of degradation to which the enemy would reduce us by reconstruction. We believe that the so-called missions of these gentlemen will teach our people that the terms of the enemy are nothing less than unconditional surrender; that though paper guarantees and Yankee pledges for and about slavery may be freely offered, yet they will be accompanied with the "Constitution as it is;" that is, with the *power of amendment in the hands of our enemy, which in a week after our submission may obliterate every guarantee and strike slavery out of existence in every State.* Thus people of these States, after four years of glorious war, will be left to an eternity of shameful slavery, the memory of our noble dead disgraced, and the future of our living embittered by the knowledge that in one hour they had sold their liberty and bartered away the glory of their heroic struggle for the consideration of which Yankee cunning had cheated them. This is reconstruction, and this is what it will amount to, no matter what pledges and guarantees may be offered to seduce the people to lay down their arms. Any termination of this war that does not secure our liberty and independence is a failure, and a disgraceful and ruinous failure. On our part, any sacrifice which secures liberty and independence will be cheap when compared with the ruinous consequences of reconstruction. Better go down fighting; better be subjugated and conquered, than live to recollect that we brought our ruin upon our heads by deceptive reconstruction. These missions should encourage our people to renewed efforts, and nerve them to future conflict. *They show us that we have brought the enemy to consider peace*, which at no previous time during the last four years would he even stop to talk about. Heretofore his language has been, no parley with rebellion, no terms with traitors. But now he sends one, two and three missions, and has permitted Mr. STEPHENS and others to come to Washington, whom three years ago he turned back at Fortress Monroe. Here is a considerable change, a great improvement in the manners of the enemy. Notwithstanding our recent reverses, he has learned enough to make him, at least, polite and decorous. He may not have learned wisdom enough to understand that peace can only be obtained upon our terms; but his condition in this respect is one of improvement. Gen. LEE has brought about this degree of improvement; and if the country and its authorities will only sustain and strengthen him, by next Fall we shall see a still greater improvement of manners, as well as of prospects of an early peace. While, therefore, these gentlemen are going to and fro between Richmond and Washington, talking of peace, let us all turn our attention to war, and to seek to bring back absentees, and to send to the front every man that belongs to the army. Let Congress take measures that shall require the badges of honor and distinction won by our soldiers in the past to be distributed, and let gallant men wear the marks of honor conferred upon them by a grateful country. These badges were provided by law long ago, but as yet we have not heard of any being distributed. Let notice be given of the day of distribution, and let all attend that can to witness the crowning of our gallant defenders. Nothing contributes more to keep up and increase the morale of the army than public recognition of distinguished gallantry. A simple blue ribbon worn in the button hole will serve to recall men to duty and do more to prevent desertion than the strictest discipline. This matter of distinctive badges has been too long neglected. It should be immediately attended to. Let peace talk exhaust itself, we shall be none the worse off if we suffer not our efforts to flag and our spirits to fail.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 31.

We are much gratified to publish to-day additional evidences of the sentiment which animates our soldiers. These brave men are at once the inspiration of our own people and the terror of our enemies. The privations and hardships of soldier life are as powerless to subdue their spirits and unsettle their souls, as the embattled array of foe to break their lines. Victorious over themselves no less than over the enemy, their patriotism and virtue, their courage and fortitude, are proof against every temptation and superior to every trial. The country will take new confidence and catch new spirit from the words of manliness and devotion to liberty and independence which come up from the army, and the world will conceive new admiration for the noble men who perform the double work of meeting their country's enemies in the field, and cheering the people at home. To these declarations from the army we will add some words from one of the army's most distinguished leaders. We do not feel at full liberty to call his name, *but if a soldier who is disposed to guess were to name the General whom he most loves and confides in, or if citizens were to designate the chieftain for whom he offered thanks to God, he would not be far astray.* The eminent soldier to whom we refer said, on a recent occasion, that he was "not insensible to our reverses and trials, but that he was, nevertheless, not only hopeful but confident. Any compromise of our struggle," he further remarked, "would prove only a truce or armistice, and would be an unmanly shrinking from present duty, that would entail upon our children untold disaster." These are the words at once of cheer and of warning. Our safety and our independence are within reach of manly and patriotic effort. Of that we may feel not only hopeful but confident. Then let us tax our energies anew. Let us summon afresh all our strength, all our wisdom, and all our enthusiasm, and consecrate them with increased ardor to the cause of our country and its liberties; and let us take care lest *through any weak longing for the close of the war* we betray in any degree the cause for which we have dared and endured and accomplished and suffered so much. Let us keep clearly in view the independence to maintain which we drew the sword, and listen to no suggestion for its compromise as the price of peace. Such a peace would indeed be but a hollow truce and an uneasy armistice. There can be no permanent peace where honor is compromised and where vital or important interests are placed in peril. It would be madness, it would be an unnatural cruelty, after having fought this battle nearly through, to adjourn it over for our children to begin it anew. In the tide of human events this terrible struggle has fallen to our lot. Thus far we have met it as men. Thus far we need not fear the verdict of history, and the judgment of the world. The past, at least, is secure. Shall we sacrifice all our honors through a sudden weakness now? Shall we sell the measure of our great fame for any use which may be obtained short of a full success? Shall we, by an unmanly shrinking from dangers, which we have braved for four years, leave a heritage of blood for our children for which they shall curse our memory? Let us stand firmly to our responsibilities. The road we now travel is weary, and the path is rough; but it is the way which duty and honor oblige us to tread, and to shrink from it would be treachery to ourselves and posterity. *The time when movements for peace should commence to be agitated has always been looked to by the considerate citizen as that at which our principal danger would begin.* The roar of conflict rouses manly instincts and steadies the nerves, but the faintest prospect of peace begets weariness of the fatigues and discomforts of war, and a longing after repose, that sometimes betrays men to their ruin, or entails disaster upon their children. They begin painfully to count their toils and estimate their hardships, which they have before borne with patience and even enthusiasm. We trust the people of the Confederate States will show themselves sufficiently intelligent to escape this peril. We hope their purpose will remain firm, and their demands fixed, and resolve steadily. The terrors of war have not intimidated them. Let not the blandishments of peace seduce them. Let us not, through any impatience, nor any giving way of our courage and breaking down of our virtue, so much as entertain the slightest thoughts that look like in the least degree lower than our unqualified independence. Our soldiers are speaking out as becomes their fame and merit. Let us have no unmanly shrinking anywhere. We want a permanent, stable, honorable peace; one that shall be a blessing to our children, and not a cheat, a snare, a mere truce or armistice, such as the compromise of our present struggle would infallibly prove. We have extended these remarks to their present length, *lest the missions between this Capital and Washington should enfeeble us with injudicious expectations.* So far from relaxing an energy, we should stand doubly firm and be doubly active. Congress should make noble and becoming response to the occasion by the prompt passage of every measure that looks to a more vigorous prosecution of the war. For negotiation or for conflict armed preparation is equally necessary. The Winter is nearly over, SHERMAN is again in motion, and Congress still debates. Let us have action, organization and preparations here and everywhere. Our country should resound with the din of diligent preparation for the work that is before us—nay, upon us. *A word to the Virginia Legislature.* Virginia is threatened with the combined efforts of the enemy. *His great armies are making a new hunt against us.* Why engage in long debate over what you should offer or authorize your Government to offer to assist in defending you? You have implicit confidence in Gen. LEE, the leader of an army of defence. He is the son of the Commonwealth you represent. Why not, in effect, say to him: "Land is before you; whatever you can use call for or take; take it by the nearest method; it is all dedicated to the defence of the Commonwealth and the Confederacy; men, provisions, money, all." No man will have a fear. Every man will sleep more soundly, for such an offering and such a law.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 31.

Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL, the Confederate Peace Commissioners, who left here on Sunday morning, for Washington City, stopped Sunday night in Petersburgh, whence they went through the lines to City Point, yesterday morning. They left our lines in Gen. BUSHROD JOHNSON's front. As they were making the transit their character and the objects of their mission became known, *when our troops set up such a cheering as never was heard before, and continued it until the commissioners were out of sight* and well within the Yankee lines, when the clamor was immediately caught up by the Yankee troops, who cheered and hurrahed until they were hoarse, and amidst the deafening shouts of the two armies, the commissioners went on their way. The next we hear of them will be through the Yankee papers.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN THE REBEL HOUSE.

In the Confederate House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. DEJARNETTE offered a resolution, which was unanimously referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, saying the time may not be distant when the Confederate States will be prepared to unite on the basis of independence of the Confederate States with those most interested in the vindication of the principles of the Monroe doctrine, to the exclusion of all seeming violations of those principles on the continent of North America.

Mr. MACKLIN introduced a preamble and resolutions setting forth that it is reported that the Federal authorities in Nashville are practicing most barbarous treatment on our prisoners, curtailing their diet to hard tack and water, and treating them in such manner as to cause their death by degrees; and instructing the Special Committee on the Exchange of Prisoners to inquire and report upon said complaints. The resolutions were adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 31.

The enemy's newspapers have falsely reported the *Tallahassee* as captured. She ran into New Inlet just after the capture of Fort Fisher, when discovering that some important change, he knew not then what, had occurred in the military situation, her commander, Capt. MAFFIT, put to sea and made good his escape. He touched the South Carolina coast, and put ashore a messenger with dispatches, who has reached this city. The news, if any, brought by the messenger, has not been made public.

GOLD.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 31.

Gold on Saturday morning opened at 47, and ran up as high as 52: but the news of the appointment of the peace commissioners sent it down rapidly, and considerable amounts were sold as low as 42.

Gold was stiff, yesterday, at 45.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Rebel Deserters—A Better Class of Men—A Cavalry Reconnoissance—Sixty Prisoners Captured.

WINCHESTER, Va., Monday, Jan. 30, 1865.

Straggling deserters from the rebel ranks continue to come in, but they bring no news worth recording, more than what has been told over and over again. One fact, however, is noticed recently, that a different class of men have been coming into our lines during the last six weeks, than heretofore. A majority of the deserters now are not only native born Southerners, but many of them men of standing at home, and owners of property, who, either acting upon principle or influenced by interest, have heretofore taken part, cordially, with the Confederate movement, and staked their all upon the seductive inducement of final success. In this view of the case, the class or kind of men who are now daily coming within our lines becomes, not only an interesting matter for consideration, but an important fact, as showing demoralization among a portion of the people within the rebel lines, whom no flimsy pretexts, or false prophecy, on the part of Confederate leaders, who have everything to lose and nothing to gain, can longer deceive. Some allowance must be made, when considering their statements as to the condition and prospects of the cause in which they have been actively engaged, as it would be nothing unnatural for them to exaggerate a little as to the demoralization of the people in an effort to bring as good news as possible to Union men, and thereby not only gain their good will, but as a kind of gratification for the advancement of the cause. But nevertheless all agree that there is no hope of success, and believing such to be the case, they hasten to do the next best thing, (in their opinion,) and that is to accept the terms of reconciliation offered them by the President of the United States.

Dr. RICHARDS, Surgeon of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, has so far recovered from his recent injuries received by the fall of a horse, that he starts to-day for home on a leave of absence.

A detachment of cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. HASTINGS, Fifth Michigan, returned last night, from a reconnoisance in the vicinity of the Iron Furnace, Cumberland Valley. A portion of ROSSER's cavalry was encountered, and after a brief skirmish, twenty-three rebels were captured. There were only a few casualties.

E. A. PAUL.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—The body of a female infant was found yesterday morning in the vestibule of the dwelling No. 197 York-street. Medical examination showed that it had recently been born alive. The infant had on no clothing, but was wrapped up in a piece of an old shawl. Coroner FARREL took charge of the body, and will hold an inquest to-day.

BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.—The Board of Enrollment for the Fifth Congressional District will hold a session at the Court-house, in Hudson City, Feb. 8, 9 and 10, to hear claims for exemption, based on alienage, over and under age, and permanent physical disability.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 2.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92½; Reading Railroad, 51⅜; Morris Canal, 90; Pennsylvania Railroad, 61; Gold, 205. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

MEDALS FOR INDIAN CHIEFS.

The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation of five thousand dollars for the purchase of medals for Indian chiefs. Also, a communication from the same source, asking for an appropriation of $4,771 83, to pay for Indian supplies lost on a steamboat burned at St. Louis a few months since.

THE CASE OF COL. NORTH.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for the publication of the record of the court-martial in the case of Col. NORTH. Which was objected to.

A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) offered a bill to provide a Territorial Government for what is known as the Indian country.

The introduction of the bill was objected to, and it lies over.

PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill introduced by him lately for the protection of emigrants coming to this country, which was ordered to be printed.

THE FIRE AT THE SMITHSONIAN.

Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, (Union,) offered a concurrent resolution, instructing the Committee on Public Buildings of both Houses to examine jointly into the causes of the fire at the Smithsonian Institute, the loss sustained, and the legislation necessary to prevent similar accidents in future.

The resolution was adopted.

THE QUOTA OF RHODE ISLAND.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information concerning the quota of Rhode Island for the impending draft.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., (Union)—I wish to call up a resolution, offered by me yesterday, about certain peace commissioners, to which the Senator from Maryland offered an amendment. We ought to act upon it immediately.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I shall object if it will give rise to any discussion. The unfinished business of the morning hour is the resolution offered by me yesterday about the exclusion of the electoral vote of certain States.

Mr. SHERMAN—I am inclined to think it will give rise to discussion, as the amendment of the Senator from Maryland alters the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts somewhat, and he will wish to speak on the subject.

Mr. SUMNER—I will not transcend a minute in what I may say. I will give the Senator from Maryland five times as long to explain his amendment.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—There are other Senators here who feel as much interest as the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Maryland, in this matter. They desire to say something; I desire to say something myself.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ill. (Union)—Then it is manifest that it will give rise to discussion. I therefore object to its being taken up just now, and I move to take up the unfinished business of the morning hour.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF STATES IN REBELLION.

So the resolution declaring that the electoral vote of certain States which have been in rebellion shall not be counted for the election of President and Vice-President was taken up. The question before the Senate was on the amendment of Mr. TEN EYCK to strike out Louisiana from the list of States whose votes shall not be counted.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) denied the right of Congress to throw out of the Electoral College the vote of any State.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) argued in favor of waiving the question involved in the resolution. This had been done before in the case of Wisconsin, in 1856. The electors were unable to reach Washington in time to cast the vote, owing to a heavy snow storm. It was known that the vote of Wisconsin would not affect the result, and the President of the Joint Convention of Congress gave no opinion as to the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of throwing out the vote of that State, because it was not necessary to express any opinion on the subject. So in this case it was best to express no opinion.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, (Union,) was opposed to counting the votes of the States named. Suppose the result of the late election depended upon the vote of Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana, as it was thought at one time it might, would the party against which the votes of these States were cast have submitted? Certainly not. It would have produced a second revolution and deluged the North with blood. Mr. HALE argued the constitutional right of Congress to pass the resolution before the Senate. The vote of the State of New-York was not counted in the first electoral college for President when GEORGE WASHINGTON was elected. It was not manifest what the cause of this was; but he alluded to the fact to show that the present was not the first instance in which an electoral vote was omitted.

Mr. DOOLITTLE contended that Congress had not the right to decide this question; that it must be decided by the President of the Senate, as President of this Joint Convention in which the vote is announced.

Mr. DOOLITTLE opposed this. He held that the President of the Senate did not count the vote, but only announced the result when counted. Had we no right to exclude the vote of a State with whose people it was a violation of the laws of war to trade? The State of Louisiana was in rebellion against the Government. If the doctrine contended for by the opponents of the bill before the Senate were to prevail, and the war was to continue for four years, what is to hinder the States in rebellion from electing the next President? Only eight thousand out of fifty thousand votes of Louisiana voted at the election of the Legislature of Louisiana, which chose electors.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) asked if there was any provision in the Constitution of Louisiana authorizing the Legislature to choose electors.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) replied that he did not think there was.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) said he did not believe it made but very little difference whether it did or not. He thought, however, that the State Legislature, instead of the Constitution, always prescribed the manner in which Presidential electors were to be chosen.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) objected to the resolution. He wanted all laws made general and none made with special reference to any State. Laws ought to be made so that any State would come under their provisions in certain contingencies. He preferred a general law in this case, declaring that the people of no States, the inhabitants whereof have been declared in a state of insurrection, according to the fifth section of an act of July 13, 1861, declaring certain States to be in a state of insurrection, shall be empowered to choose Presidential electors until said condition of insurrection shall cease. He offered a provision of this kind as a substitute for the bill before the Senate.

After some remarks by Mr. JOHNSON,

Mr. COLLAMER moved as an amendment this amendment: a provision that no vote cast by the electors of any State in insurrection shall be counted.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) advocated the proposition before the Senate. He held that States in rebellion had no right to a voice in the election of President and Vice-President. He hoped the resolution would pass just as it came from the House of Representatives.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. TEN EYCK, COWAN, DAVIS and POWELL.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) favored a general law like that introduced by Mr. COLLAMER. Congress had passed a law at the last session to cover the subject, but the President saw fit to put it in his pocket. He did so, Mr. WADE supposed, in pursuance of a proclamation that when the people of the rebellious States laid down their arms, the States could come back into the Union, without further ceremony. This was the most dangerous proposition that could be thought of. Could one-tenth of the people of a State govern nine-tenths? Certainly not. But this was what the proclamation intended. He (WADE) had had a conversation with the Vice President elect, on this subject, and Mr. JOHNSON had expressed great fears, lest under the proclamation nine-tenths of the people of Tennessee would rise up and annihilate the one-tenth, as they would if civil government were not restored in the place of military government. Louisiana had nothing but the shadow of a civil government. Nothing but the sham semblance of a government could be had in a State till the majority of its people became loyal. Not a bit of it. The whole State was under military control. There could be no free action where military authority was supreme.

Mr. DOOLITTLE inquired if there was not freedom in the Senate, and yet where would Congress be but for the presence of the army. It had been protected by the army for nearly four years.

Mr. WADE replied that the cases were not analogous. If the army around Washington were a hostile one, then there would be no freedom in Congress. If JEFF. DAVIS had overrun Washington as the Federal army has overrun Louisiana, there would be no freedom here. It was a farce to contend that because there were a few loyal men scattered through some of the Southern States, therefore any loyal statesman could claim to represent such communities. Could it be said that there was a loyal government in Louisiana, where a loyal man can find no protection in the greater part of her territory? If we were going to count the vote of Louisiana we ought not to exclude that of South Carolina. The one had quite as much territory under the control of the Union as the other, and had as good a right to have a Legislature and a loyal Governor.

Mr. WADE was in favor of settling the question forever that the President of the United States could not declare the shadow of a State to be a State. If Louisiana had cast a vote that would have elected Gen. MCCLELLAN, would the Senate have submitted to it? Before God, if the votes of these States had been necessary to elect Mr. LINCOLN, he would rather have seen MCCLELLAN elected. He would not submit to see any man put into the White House through the instruments of such votes.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) said some of the States that had originally seceded had by convention repealed the ordinance of secession.

Mr. WADE said he did not care if they had. The elections were all shams in these Southern States. Military power had controlled them, and the people had no voice whatever in the matter. The same communities that repealed these ordinances of secession would have done anything else they were told to do just as well.

Mr. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) at 4:30 P. M., moved to adjourn, and upon that question the yeas and nays were demanded.

The Senate refused to adjourn—yeas 16, nays 25.

Mr. SHERMAN asked leave to have the bill in relation to the duty on printing paper, and the Deficiency Bill, made the special order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. TRUMBULL was opposed to this. He was in favor of excluding all other business until the question now pending was settled.

Mr. SHERMAN said he believed the question now being discussed would be unsettled Wednesday morning, when the time would arrive for going into joint convention to count the vote. It had been discussed for two days, without any approximation to a close.

At the request of several Senators, Mr. SHERMAN subsequently withdrew his motion.

Mr. LANE moved the indefinite postponement of the joint resolution for the exclusion of the electoral votes of certain States.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to adjourn, and upon this question Mr. TRUMBULL demanded the yeas and nays.

The Senate again refused to adjourn by a vote of 15 yeas against 21 nays.

The question then recurred on Mr. LANE's motion to indefinitely postpone, which was decided in the negative by a vote of 12 yeas against 26 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Cowan, Doolittle, Farwell, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Willey—12.

NAYS—Anthony, Buckalew, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Davis, Dixon, Foster, Hale, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Powell, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, Wright—26.

At 5 P. M., on motion of Mr. WILKINSON, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

Mr. LAW, of Indiana, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill paying to the five surviving revolutionary soldiers a gratuity of $300, in addition to the present pension of $100 a year. The bill was unanimously passed.

THE GOLD AND SILVER LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Union,) introduced a bill providing for a subdivision of the gold and silver lands of the United States, and for the coinage of the products thereof. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

It proposes a radical and entire change in the present policy of the Government respecting our mineral lands, and provides for vesting the fee in individual proprietors by absolute sales, instead of retaining the title in the Government, and treating the occupants as tenants at will. It contemplates their survey and subdivision into small tracts, and fixes a minimum price upon them, graded according to size, locality and mineral value. It prohibits combinations among bidders at the public sales, and the purchase of any lands by foreigners, except those who shall have declared their intention to become citizens. It provides that actual discoverers and workers of mineral lands shall have the right to purchase them at the minimum price, and thus relieve themselves from the disadvantage of competing with rich capitalists. It limits the quantity of mineral land, which any singular purchaser may buy, to forty acres. It requires the gold and silver produced from these lands shall be coined in the mints of the United States; empowers the President to lay off the mining regions into suitable coining districts, and compels miners to have their gold and silver coined in the districts in which they are extracted. It further provides that every purchaser shall first take the oath of loyalty to the United States prescribed by law, and that the net proceeds of the sales of these lands shall be dedicated and applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of the United States.

PAY AND BOUNTY OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a bill providing for the payment of the pay and bounty due to deceased soldiers. This was referred to the Committee on the Militia.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) made a report from the Conference Committee on the bill establishing at Washington a department for Freedmen, and abandoned rebel lands. The Commissioner and Superintendents are authorized to frame such regulations as will secure judicious treatment and protection in the enjoyment of their rights to freedmen, and secure to them and their posterity the blessings of liberty; every freedman to be treated as a freeman, with no power or control exercised over him except in conformity with law. No freedman is to be employed except under voluntary contract. There are to be two divisions for freedmen in every rebel State, each with an Assistant Commissioner, Sub-agents, &c. The President is to give all the necessary military aid to carry the act into effect. It takes from the care of the Treasury Department agents and employes, all lands and property, and places them in charge of the Commissioner of the department, to be appointed by the President, at an annual salary of $4,000.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) opposed the bill, contending that it would not work out its benevolent designs. The freedmen will not be improved under the regulations of the officers intrusted with the administration of affairs. Some other mode of dealing with them will have to be inaugurated. He especially objected to the features of the bill which subjects civilians to military courts, and repeal the joint resolution which limits confiscation to the life estate, thus taking away the title in fee. He urged the postponement of the bill in order that it might be printed and further discussed.

Mr. ELIOT, after a conversation with the friends of the measure, who desire carefully to examine it, proposed a postponement for one week from to-day.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) moved to lay the report on the table, which was disagreed to. Yeas, 67; nays, 83.

Mr. ELIOT's motion to postpone was carried.

THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, viz.: The Illinois and Michigan Canal bill. This canal is proposed as a military work to facilitate the defence of the northern frontier, and enable gunboats and vessels-of-war to pass from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, and to promote the commerce between the different States and foreign nations. The President is empowered to deepen and enlarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal, supply the same with water from Lake Michigan, and improve the navigation of the Illinois and Des Plaines Rivers. He is authorized to contract with the State of Illinois, or with any company incorporated for that purpose, to construct the works, in aid of which five millions in bonds of the United States, payable twenty years from their date, bearing six per centum interest.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, (Union,) offered an amendment, providing for the appointment of Commissioners to survey the Upper and Lower Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi, with a view of constructing a canal around the same, and that the Government assist by its credit to the extent of two millions of dollars.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) said as the bill had heretofore been so thoroughly discussed he would content himself with demanding the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) by courtesy addressed the House, saying he had seen such recklessness in plunging us into debt, that he had lost the power of being astonished at the action of this House; and now it was proposed to pledge the Government to an unlimited extent to an enterprise which is utterly impracticable. Sixty millions of dollars even would not remove the obstacles which nature has placed in the way, every dollar of which is necessary for the safety of the nation. It is now proposed to throw it away, necessitating increased taxes, already too onerous.

Mr. ARNOLD briefly replied, saying that, by the provisions of the bill, the State of Illinois is required to construct the work in the manner provided before the five millions of bonds are to be delivered.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to lay the bill and pending amendment on the table. This was disagreed to.

Mr. ALLISON's amendment was adopted, and the bill, thus amended, passed—Yeas 77, nays 68—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. J. C. Allen, W. J. Allen, Alley, Allison, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Michigan, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Cole, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Briggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eden, Eldridge, Eliot, Farnsworth, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Harris of Illinois, Higby, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julien, Kellogg of Michigan, Knapp, Knox, Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Morris of New-York, Morrison, Norton, Perham, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Maine, Robinson, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Schenck, Scott, Shannon, Smith, Spaulding, Strouse, Stuart, Townsend, Upson, Washburne of Illinois, Whaley, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge, Worthington.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Ancona, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Blair, Bliss, Broomall, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of West Virginia, Chanler, Clay, Cobb, Cravens, Dawson, Edgerton, English, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Herrick, Holman, Hubbard, Hutchins, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Kalbfleisch, Kelley, Kellogg of New-York, Kernan, King, Law, Lazear, Le Blonde, Long, Mallory, McDowell, McKinney, Miller of New-York, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrill, Morris of Ohio, A. Myers, L. Myers, Noble, Odell, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, O'Neil of Ohio, Orth, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Pruyn, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Scofield, Sloan, Smithers, Stevens, Stiles, Thomas, Wadsworth, Wheeler, J. W. White, Williams, Winfield, B. Wood, F. Wood.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) called up the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, and moved that the House insist on its non-concurrence in the Senate's amendment, striking out $30,000 for extra compensation to the House Clerks and employés, and asking for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) inquired how it was that the bill contained an appropriation for compensation and mileage for fifty-two Senators, $247,000, while for one hundred and eighty-nine Representatives the amount was only $300,000, and why $17,000 was appropriated for stationery for the Senate and only $12,000 for the House and eighty of other items, including the *Congressional Globe*.

Mr. STEVENS replied that the Committee of Ways and Means did not propose to scrutinize the Senate's estimates, but took them as true. But when the House asked for a small amount to meet its obligations out of the Contingent Fund, the Senate became curious.

Mr. STEVENS' motion was agreed to.

COLORED MAIL CARRIERS.

The House took up the Senate bill, providing that no person shall be excluded from carrying the mails on account of color, pending which

The House adjourned.

HON. H. S. FOOTE.

His Letter to the Rebel Congress.

The following letter was written by Hon. H. S. Foote, just before he was arrested, near Occoquan:

ON THE BANKS OF THE POTOMAC, IN SIGHT OF THE BIRTHPLACE OF WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1864.

Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, Speaker of the House of Representatives Confederate States:

SIR: In an hour or two, if some unforeseen impediment shall not arise to defeat the execution of my present design, I shall cross the majestic river in the neighborhood of which reposes the ashes of my forefathers for many generations past, and visit the City of Washington for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not it is practicable to obtain for the people of the Confederate States an early and an honorable peace, after the most bloody and exhausting struggle of arms which has occurred in modern times, and in all respects the most deplorable that has yet found record upon the page of history.

No human being is responsible for the movement but myself, nor should I have undertaken it, but for the notorious fact that two executive departments, at Washington and Richmond, have relations with each other which render it almost impossible that regular diplomatic intercourse could occur between them, and the additional fact that the two Houses of the Confederate Congress were altogether unwilling to do anything calculated to forward the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of peace and unity between those who, in my deliberate judgment, should *never have allowed themselves to have been drawn into war* so unnatural and even fratricidal in its character, so destructive to the best interests of civilization and Christianity, and which, shall it continue to be prosecuted for four years more, must inevitably, from the natural operation of that war itself, result in the extinguishment of civil liberty in this hemisphere, and the establishment of two of the most grinding despotisms that the world has yet known.

Should I succeed in my present undertaking, my country and the cause of freedom will be materially benefited. Should I fail, discredit, ridicule and even contempt, will be most surely visited upon me in full measure. Even many sensible and good men will recognize me as a mere visionary projector, whilst envious, illiberal and malignant, ignoble time-servers of the hour, and slavish imitators of power, will not fail to denounce me in my absence as a traitor to the Confederate cause and the noble State sovereignties by which our present Government has been called into existence. For all these I am prepared, and I am alike prepared to be tried as an alleged traitor to the Government of the United States, should this undeserved treatment be awarded me.

It can hardly be necessary that I should here say that I visit Washington City neither as a revealer of secrets of the Confederate Government, nor as a spy upon the Government of the United States. In the success of the enterprise in which I have enlisted, I have not as much confidence as I should desire to have. Two months ago I should not have doubted the result, but, alas! in those two months events have occurred of a nature most alarmingly unpropitious to such a mission as I have undertaken. It is more than probable that I shall be recognized in Washington as a criminal offender.

It is not at all impossible that I may die upon the scaffold, in which case I shall expect but little of commiserative sympathy in any quarter, but I feel, notwithstanding, that in passing from this mortal stage I shall be enabled sincerely to exclaim, in the language of classic poetry, "*Dulce et decorum est pro patriæ mori.*"

I have the honor to ask that you will do me the justice to lay this communication before the House over which you preside, in order that the members thereof may take such action in the premises as they shall deem most advisable. Should it be decided that expulsion from that body is necessary to the maintenance of its corporate dignity, ARISTIDES himself did not more serenely submit to the doom of ostracism, than I shall the punatory sentence of those with most of whom I have been for the last three years legislatively associated.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. S. FOOTE.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have concluded to resign the seat in the Confederate Congress which I now hold, believing it will be better that I should fulfill the self-imposed duties which lie before me in the character of a private citizen merely, thus yielding an opportunity to my honored constituents, if they shall choose to do so, of electing some other person to perform the functions of representative in their behalf, possessed of higher capacities for public service than I have been able to display, and who may prove more successful than I have been in upholding the principles of high-toned statesmanship, and in stemming that rushing tide of evils, military and civil, which now threatens to involve our people in the untold horrors of utter subjugation, or in those of merciless and irresponsible domestic tyranny. I ask that this resignation shall be allowed to take effect on the 31st day of December, 1864.

(Signed) H. S. FOOTE.

Hood and Kirby Smith—A Good Joke on "Kirby"—A Cotton Speculation Which Did Not Pay.

Nashville Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

Deserters report HOOD as manœuvring to get KIRBY SMITH's forces east of the Mississippi; but that is simply an impossibility, if anything like vigilance is displayed by our gunboats on that stream. Great vigilance, I feel confident, is continually exercised, so that any one who has been annoyed by apprehensions on that score, may sleep contented in the assurance that the rebels west of the Father of Waters will remain there.

I have said that HOOD wanted KIRBY SMITH east of the Mississippi, but I have no idea that KIRBY reciprocates the sentiment; he don't want to get there. I have just conversed with a refugee from Texas, who assures me that KIRBY is amassing a fortune by transporting cotton across the Rio Grande, where it is placed in the hands of agents, who sell it, not for the benefit of the rebel Government, but for SMITH himself. He related a good anecdote, of a transaction at Matamoras, which is amusing in the extreme: A certain agent—a Yankee, whose name I have forgotten, had received a large quantity of cotton, which he was to sell, keeping half the proceeds and paying the other half to KIRBY; but, by direction of the latter, his name was not used, lest JEFF. DAVIS might discover what he was at and remove him; and, accordingly, his Matamoras partner made use of the phrase, "To whom it may concern," instead of KIRBY's name, in giving that gentleman credit, and all went on smoothly; the profits were very large, but no division had been made, when suddenly the agent died.

KIRBY at once visited Matamoras in person, and in disguise, and called on the widow of his agent; but she was a Yankee, as well as her husband, and concluded to play a trick on the rebel General; and accordingly she denied any knowledge of her late husband's transactions with him, but said she would examine the books and be guided by them, and getting these, KIRBY explained that all credits given "To whom it may concern," were intended for him; but the Yankee lady "couldn't see it," and demanded that he should prove his identity, and refused to pay him a dollar till he did so; and as this would involve exposure, he was compelled to give up all hope of getting his money, and went away cursing the duplicity of all New-Englanders.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

Interesting Debate in the Provincial Parliament.

The Alien Bill upon its Second Reading.

The Montreal *Herald* has the following report of the proceedings in the Legislative Assembly, Jan. 31.

Attorney-General McDonald moved the second reading of the alien bill. He said the Government was fully sensible of the responsibility they assumed in introducing a bill of this kind, such a bill, under ordinary circumstances, could not be received with favor by a Legislature composed such as this, and influenced by such principles of action, and of the Government as obtained in the mother country; but it was because, in the opinion of the Government, the circumstances in which the country was now placed are of such an exceptional character, that they brought down this measure, and on its face it will be seen it was a bill not designed from a portion of our law permanently. It was introduced because of the present circumstances of this country, and of this continent, and it was to be hoped that ere long those unhappy circumstances would cease. The bill consisted of three portions, the first portion of it was to enable the Government, under certain conditions and restrictions, to remove from this country aliens who are coming here and seeking an asylum in consequence of war, may have in their own land by their conduct, proved themselves unworthy of that asylum. When the war now raging in the neighboring country first broke out, a considerable number of refugees came to this country, especially of the class whose sympathies were with the Southern Confederacy, although the sympathies of Canada might naturally be supposed to be with the Northern States, these unfortunate people, who have been driven from their homes, many of them ruined in their circumstances, were received here with kindness and consideration, and he was bound to say that the great body of them had shown themselves worthy of the reception which had been extended to them. Until lately, a year or so ago, there was no reason for complaint with regard to any of them. When he first heard that his predecessor, the member for Cornwall, was in communication with the authorities on the other side of the lines, in consequence of information received as to the intended breach of the neutrality laws by Southern refugees, he must say, he with, what he believed to be the majority of the people of Canada, received the intelligence with the greatest incredulity. But the Government of the day, of course, had information on which they acted; and since the present Government assumed its office in March last, they also had had information which it would be unwise to submit to the House, showing that some of those people were planning enterprises in violation of our neutrality laws. There had been two overt acts of the most violent character—the seizure of the *Philo Parsons* and the St. Albans raid—which were a distinct violation of the privileges of an asylum, and an abuse of the hospitalities extended to these people, and everybody knew that unless measures were taken to prevent them, we were in great hazard of having these raids continued. It was out of the question that we could allow this sort of thing to go on, placing the peace and happiness of this country in imminent danger; for if raiders proceeded from this country we might expect retaliatory raids from the other side, for even if the United States Government were to exert all its power and authority, it would be unable to restrain the natural indignation which would arise among the people along the Northern frontier, if their peace was continually endangered, and their country outraged in the manner which had already happened at St. Albans and in the West, and under these circumstances, the Government had felt they would be failing in their duty if they did not introduce some such measure as this. In first place it must be remembered that it applied—not to British subjects—but to aliens, when no Government was obliged to receive, except by sufferance, unless under the treaty obligations. It had been the pride of England to furnish the asylum to foreigners driven to her shores by the acts of their own harsh or oppressive Governments, but she had never hesitated, when occasion arose, to protect herself by enacting laws similar to this. The present bill was nearly a transcript of the act passed in England in 1848. More stringent Alien Acts had been passed in 1772, 1802, 1803, 1814 and 1815. That of 1848 was passed under circumstances very similar to those which now existed here. The present bill was not directed against foreigners who had come here for the purposes of trade or residence, but who had come to make use of our country as the base of operations against the United States, and to induce if possible a war between Great Britain and the United States. We could not disguise from ourselves the fact that the people of the Southern States felt and avowed that they owed no friendship to England. They knew that, but for England, France would have recognized the Southern Confederacy. He believed the Southern refugees appreciated the kindness they had received here, and did not desire that Canada as Canada should be injured. Still, interests of their own country were prominent with them, and he feared unless constrained they would continue to perpetrate acts like those already perpetrated, for the purpose of forcing on hostilities between England and the United States. He believed the very passing of this act would prevent the necessity of its ever being put in force. [Hear, hear.] It had no bearing on those willing to obey our laws, but it would operate as an effective check on these men who were behind the scenes. The cool calculating men in Montreal, Toronto, or elsewhere, who had sent out those unfortunate young men who, full of enthusiasm, perhaps, in the cause of their country, had recklessly committed these outrages and putting their own lives in peril. The moment this law passed, these men behind the scenes knew they could be exported from the country, when good cause of complaint was made against them. He believed their course of conduct would be changed. Having quoted language used by Sir George Grey, in introducing the alien act of 1848, the Attorney-General stated that this bill was introduced with the full sanction of the Imperial Government, which included some of the men who composed the Government in 1848, and the Government, before introducing this bill, took counsel with the Imperial Government on the subject, and had their distinct sanction; the Imperial Government expressly indicating the act of 1848 as the most proper to be put in operation in this country. It had been initiated entirely at the suggestion of the Canadian Government, and not from any declaration, suggestion, and so much as expression of desire on the part of the United States Government to have such legislation. In some respects, the measure had been altered to suit the circumstances of this country. The English act empowered the Secretary of State, as a mere departmental act, to remove an alien supposed to be dangerous to the peace of the country. In framing this bill, Government had thought that it was too great a power to be placed in the hands of any one Minister, and power was given to the Governor-General, acting, of course, with the advice and in his responsibility to his Council. The Imperial Act gave the alien right of appeal to the Lords Privy Council. We had no Privy Council as a part of our Cabinet Council. In this country all were included in the Executive Council, accordingly, when the Governor issued his warrant, the party had a right to appeal to the Governor in Council, acting judicially, he could claim a statement in writing of the charge by counsel and produce evidence. All this, with the fullest publicity, seemed to give the amplest protection that could be required. Some had said the case should be determined by the courts; but, if the case where one in which sufficient evidence, to place the party on trial before the court there was no necessity for the act at all, which was of a purely exceptional nature. He then read from the speech of Lord Lansdowne, that it was intended to hold aliens responsible, not for their conduct elsewhere, but in England. He quoted also the speech of Lord Stanley, (now Derby,) who thought the bill should have been introduced even at an earlier period, and also from Lord Denman, and said he might cite other speeches to prove how favorably the bill had been received. This was further proved by the vote on the second reading, which was 141 for, to 22 against, and 146 for, to 29 against, on the third reading. He (John A.) believed in his conscience that this country was in a far more perilous position than was England in 1848, and that if there was a necessity for such a bill then, at that time, there was infinitely greater necessity for it in Canada now. The second branch of the bill was composed of a series of clauses to which he thought no one could have any objection, and which were an adoption of an act of Congress of the United States, which passed in 1838, to prevent incursions into Canada. At that time the position of Canada was the reverse of what it is now; then it was suffering from inroads from the United States, and in continual fear of others being made. Then the Imperial Government appealed to the United States to put an end to these things, and the Congress of the United States did not hesitate to put in force a law giving strong additional powers to their officers all along the frontier, which were found amply sufficient to stop them. Circumstances were now reversed, and he thought no honorable member would have any hesitation in supporting these clauses giving power to the Government promptly to prevent such actions, either on land or water, and to put a stop to which the United States had armed their officers with ample power. The last branch of the bill was for the purpose of requiring persons manufacturing arms and munitions of war, which might be suspected to be intended to be used in hostilities against the United States to give an account of them. The provisions of the law was absolutely necessary, as he had found in his experience this Summer. He had found that arms and cannon were being prepared, not strictly manufactured for the purpose of being sent to the United States. He had found the places where these preparations were going on, and where shot, shell and ammunition of all kinds were being manufactured. The Government had no means or power of seizing these articles, or of calling the parties to account. He would not enter into the particulars of the information the government had received, for if he did he might defeat the end in view; but he might say they had most distinct evidence on oath that manufactures of the kind were going on in Upper Canada, the provisions of the Imperial Act of 1819 had therefore been embodied in full, to enable the Government to call these parties to account, to show that these arms were being manufactured for legitimate and proper purposes. These were all the provisions of the bill before the House and he now moved its second reading.

Hon. A. A. Dorion said he thought, of course, that there was a general desire on the part of the members of the House and the people of the country that all necessary power should be given to strengthen the hands of the Government to prevent any aggression from Canada on the neighboring States, and to keep strictly the neutrality enjoined upon us by the Queen's proclamation. He did not rise to oppose the second reading of the bill, but it was a source of very great regret that a bill of such a character should be deemed necessary at the present time, and he must say he had not heard anything in the remarks of the Attorney-General to justify such stringent measures as were contained in this bill. That honorable gentleman had mentioned that such measures had been passed at various times in England, among others being the bill of 1848; but even according to the Attorney-General's own showing, the circumstances in England then were very different from those existing in this country now. In England the bill had been passed for the purpose of preventing people who swarmed into it from foreign countries from plotting to create disturbances against the institutions of England, similar to those that were then taking place on the Continent of Europe. England at the present moment stood in precisely the same position toward the United States as Canada. Complaints were being continually made by the United States that persons in England were arming and equipping vessels for the purpose of making war upon the United States; yet the Imperial Legislature had not passed any such law as this which it was proposed to pass in Canada. The Hon. Attorney-General almost apologized for introducing this measure, and he might well have done so.

Hon. Hillyard Cameron asked the Attorney-General whether it was intended to make any alterations in the bill in committee, or to pass it in the shape in which it now stood.

Hon. John A. Macdonald said it was not designed to make any changes in it.

Hon. Mr. Cameron was sorry to say, then, that he was not able to do what the Hon. gentlemen opposite had declared he would do, vote for the second reading of the bill; and the grounds on which he would so vote were, because he thought it armed the Executive with powers dangerous to the right of the subject, and he did not hesitate for a moment to say so. [Hear, hear.] He did not think that the Imperial Legislature or people of any colony of Great Britain had ever passed a measure of this kind for the benefit of another country, but for themselves, and he believed this measure was intended, not for the benefit of the two Canadas, but in a far greater degree for the benefit of the people of the United States. It might be said we had had difficulty and trouble in consequence of the expeditions which were said to have gone from this country into the United States, but which had never been proved to have gone from this country. [Hear, hear.] In the first clauses of the bill, power was given to remove from the country aliens suspected of entertaining hostile designs against the United States, while, in the concluding part of the bill, we were told that the writ of habeas corpus was in no way to be suspended. How could these new portions be reconciled and how could it be said that the habeas corpus would not be affected? It was true Alien Acts had been passed in England, but it was equally true that whenever any attempt was made to pass them at the instance of foreign Powers, the people of England rose up in strong remonstrance against them. It was time that, while England was prepared to do what might properly be required as a neutral it was also true that the people were unprepared at the dictation of any foreign Government to do anything by which the rights and immunities of any British subject would be infringed, or right of asylum violated. Therefore, it was found that all alien acts passed from 1792 down to 1848 had been passed for our own protection, and not to satisfy the demands of foreign Powers. He did not object, so far as the United States were concerned, to give them precisely the same measure of benefit or protection that they had given us in 1838. He would re-enact here every clause of the act of Congress passed in that year; but he would not go one single step further. That the powers given in this bill were such as should not be given to any Government only under circumstances of an extraordinary emergency, and the House ought to have more proof than had been given that such circumstances had arisen, before the Government of the country felt it to be its duty to offer such a bill to the people. It was a measure which the Imperial authorities might possibly propose for acceptance in a colony, but which they would not dare to ask from Englishmen. He believed that there was no desire among the people of this country, whatever their sympathies might be with any portion of what were formerly the United States, to bring about a war with that country, because they could not help feeling what position they would occupy in case of war, how many privations and difficulties they would be subjected to, and how many happy hearthstones would be drenched in blood; but, notwithstanding all this, he believed there was a principle in the liberty to which we were entitled as Englishmen, and in the protection we had even afforded to foreigners whenever they had been oppressed and thrust out of the land of their birth, which will prepare us to endure even all this suffering and hardship rather than the bright star of British liberty, which had always shone out, should fade away. [Hear, hear.] There might be a majority of members in favor of the measure as it stood, but he hoped they would pause before they determined to make a law which would strike so great a blow, as he believed, at that sort of protection which had always been given by England and her colonies to foreigners, who sought an asylum in its dominions. He then commented upon the provisions of the bill, which declared that the habeas corpus shall not be suspended, and yet permitted an alien to be imprisoned without trial, and held in confinement for a month in case navigation by the St. Lawrence should be closed before he could obtain judicial investigation of the cause of his imprisonment. It was true that he might obtain liberation on bail, but what mockery it was to give a poor foreigner and stranger, probably innocent of any offence whatever, opportunity to procure bail, while there was not the slightest chance of his obtaining it. It had been argued that powers of this nature had been given to the Privy Council in England, but the Privy Council had a Judicial Committee in whom all had confidence, and whose judgments were held in respect. He then referred to the fact that, when the Orsini conspiracy took place, the Imperial Parliament refused to pass the Alien Bill, because it believed it had been introduced upon the demand of a foreign Power. They felt that, even although the law might be right in itself, they could never place it on the statute book at the instance of a foreign Government; but in 1861, when there were no pressure by a foreign Power for the measure, it had been adopted by Parliament, and became part of the criminal law of the country. A great many might say they desired this bill, because their sympathies were with the North. He said, and he had never hesitated to say, that his sympathies were with the South. [Hear, hear.] *He would not do or countenance any act that would embroil this country with the United States, but at the same time he had no hesitation in declaring that his feeling and sympathy were more aroused by the manly and brave fight the people of the Southern States were making for their independence, than by the attempts of the North to put them down.* He referred to the abuse that had been heaped upon England by the Northern people and press, and to the acts of positive unfriendliness they had committed against Canada, and asked what special privileges could they demand or expect from us. He thought the bill armed the Executive with too strong powers, and, if he was the only man in the house who would vote against its second reading, his voice should be raised against it.

Hon. Mr. Brown was surprised at the speech of the honorable gentleman who just spoke, until that gentleman had announced his sympathies with cause of the South—those sympathies doubtless influenced his cause—but there was a strong contrast between what he had said of British freedom and his sympathy with those who were fighting to keep 4,000,000 slaves in bondage. He (Mr. Brown,) however, spoke not for North or South, but as a minister of the crown, and he acknowledged that he deeply regretted that such a call was necessary, without which, however, the Government would certainly not have asked for it. That necessity, certainly, arose from the fact that this country had been used as a basis for carrying on outrages against friendly States. Of course, it was well known that money must have been supplied for that purpose, the Government knew or at least suspected the men who had concocted these schemes, and who were now walking about our streets. The Government having no power to interfere with them. Was there no necessity, he asked, when attacks were made upon steamboats owned by good neighbors, with whom we transacted a constant, large and profitable trade, and when it was remembered that our frontier, offering facilities for such enterprises, extended for many hundreds of miles; was there no necessity when we had to send troops to the frontier, and could not tell where the requirement for such protection might stop. Legal process was, of course, impossible in this case; its operations came too late, and yet, even before any positive acts were committed, there were frequently suspicion so strong as to make interference for prevention imperatively necessary. Yet, in acting under this bill, any Government would find itself checked by public opinion, and by the action of that House, to which it would be responsible. He denied that Mr. Dorion had said that the bill would drive away emigrants. It would have no effect upon those who sought a peaceful home, and he was bound to say that nothing had inflicted so much injury upon this country, during the last few years, as the impression that it was in a state of insecurity, and exposed to risk of war. Nor was it true that it would lead to asylum of registration or passports.

Hon. Mr. Dorion—They had registration in England.

Hon. Mr. Brown—Well, we have not, and do not propose to have. The bill was intended not to drive away peaceful citizens, but to make them secure, and if it were passed, there would to-morrow be a state of tranquility on the frontier such as had not prevailed there for a considerable period.

Mr. Brown repeated the Attorney-General's assertion that the bill had not been dictated by the United States, but had originated in this country, and, as to the assertion that the colony was about to go further than England had gone, he asked whether it was not required that she should do so by the exposure of her situation, and from the fact that broils might occur in any day along her extended frontier, bounded by small streams or imaginary lines. But it was not true that the habeas corpus was abolished, it was reserved, it was true, that the show that proceedings had been taken under the bill would be an answer to the writ, but the whole subject might be brought before the court, would thus be made public, and, if injustice were attempted, would give occasion to the protection of public opinion and of the press. It was spoken of as a great hardship that some of these men might be detained in prison through the winter. He thought if they were, and were sent away in the spring, it would be the best thing that could be done with them. As little founded was the complaint that the persons who might be arrested would not be able to find bail, for that was the case with every stranger, though arrested for the most trifling cause, though only bound to keep the peace. The appeal to the Executive Council was as much an appeal to a body of lawyers as was that which in England was allowed to the Privy Council, as there were nine lawyers in the present excellent Government. It was said, again, that we ought not to grant this act, because it was a concession to the United States, whose press had bullied us. There had, however, been bullying on both sides, and the less we said of that the better. He concluded by saying that he supported the bill, not as a partisan of North or South, but as a citizen of Canada, anxious to preserve the peace of the country, and prevent war between Great Britain and the United States.

After speeches from Messrs. Dunkin, Morris, J. S. McDonald, M. C. Cameron, A. McKenzie, Scatcherd, J. A. McDonald and Shanly, the House then divided, Messrs. J. H. Cameron, Ford, Jones, Pope and Shanly voting in the negative.

The bill was then read a second time, to be committed to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

[The lateness of the hour—3:30 A. M.—prevents us from giving the debate in full as telegraphed, having to go to press for early mails.]

THE BURLEY CASE.

The Prisoner Remanded for Extradition—Decision of the Chief Justice.

The following are the principal points in the decision of Chief Justice Draper, remanding Burley for extradition:

The first point taken was that it appeared that the prisoner was a native-born subject of her Majesty, and therefore did not come under the Extradition Treaty, or the statute passed to give it effect. Reference was also made on this subject to statute 31, chap. 2, section 12. This objection was disposed of during the argument. The statute 24 Victoria is large enough to embrace all persons, subjects, denizens or aliens, who have committed the crimes enumerated in the United States and who are found in this Province. It is sufficient to read the 12th section of the 31st, cap 2, to see that it can have no application to a proceeding like the present.

It was further objected that the prisoner is proved to be an officer in the service of the Southern Confederacy—that there is an existing state of war between that Confederacy and the United States of America; that this state of war gives rise to, as between the belligerents themselves, certain rights acknowledged by the law of nations, and among them an immunity as regards all acts of hostility done either in the enemy's country or against the lives and property of the enemy's subjects and citizens. That the act charged as robbery was an act done in the prosecution of lawful hostilities, and though committed within the territory of the United States, was not a crime against the municipal law of that country. That Great Britain has recognized this state of war, and has, by a declaration of neutrality, admitted the existence in each of those rights which belong to belligerents. Hence it is argued that the judicial authorities of this country cannot treat such acts as the prisoner is charged with committing, under the circumstances as appearing, as crimes such as the Extradition Treaty was intended to apply to.

Such, concisely stated, I understand, are the grounds of the application for the prisoner's discharge. For the purpose of a decision, I assume, though I do not adjudge, that the evidence is properly before us, and that a decision must be founded upon a careful examination and consideration of the whole of it.

It is established that the alleged state of war exists. The Queen's proclamation puts the question at rest, while it recognizes and declares the obligations arising from the neutrality to be observed by the Queen's subjects toward the belligerents.

Then the particular facts set forward appear to be that the prisoner is a British-born subject, who, by entering into the naval or military service of one of the belligerents has contracted engagements at variance with his proper duty as a British subject. It is asserted on his behalf, that, having been a prisoner of war in the United States, he made his escape; he is proved to have been in this Province in August, 1864; and in September of that year he was in the City of Detroit, within one of those States, in an apparently civil character. While there, and receiving the protection of the laws of that country, he owed, according to our law, a temporary allegiance, and might, by violating it, have been guilty of treason. He cannot, I think, be heard to say that he was not in that situation while living peaceably in Detroit for a greater or less time.

Dressed as a civilian, he comes on board an American steamboat which was engaged in private trade. If he came armed, his weapons were concealed. At his request the vessel is stopped at a port within British territory, where three other persons came on board and joined him. They, too, like himself, appeared to be travelers, and were secretly armed, if they were armed. The steamboat touched, in her usual course, at another British port, where twenty or thirty more men, in the dress of private citizens and unarmed, came on board, bringing with them a chest or trunk, in which, as subsequently appeared, there were firearms and hatchets.

When the vessel had proceeded some distance within the United States territory, aided by the parties who came on board from the British territory, the prisoner seized the steamboat, and then he and one of his associates, by force and terror, took from Ashley property belonging to him and his co-proprietors of the boat. These parties also took possession of another steamer, from which they removed every person, and took her with them a short distance and cast her adrift, having, it is said, scuttled her. They did not approach Johnson's Island, where the prisoners taken from the Confederate forces were confined, and of which the United States steamer *Michigan* was said to be within some miles, how near not appearing, but turned back toward Detroit and landed on the Canada shore, keeping the property they had taken from Ashley, and removing from the boat some other property belonging to its owners. Some of the parties had declared their intention of capturing the *Michigan* and releasing the prisoners—but these are the acts done by them; while some of them made inquiries and spoke of what they would desire to do, in a manner indicating views of private pillage, rather than of warlike enterprise.

But, conceding that there is evidence that the prisoner was an officer in the Confederate service, and that he had the sanction of those who employed him to endeavor to capture the *Michigan*, and release the prisoners on Johnson's Island, the manifesto put forward as a shield to protect the prisoner from personal responsibility does not extend to what he has actually done—nay more, it absolutely prohibits a violation of neutral territory or of any rights of neutrals. The prisoner, however, according to the testimony, was a leader in an expedition embarked surreptitiously from a neutral territory—his followers, with their weapons, found him within that territory, and proceeded thence to prosecute their enterprise, whatever it was, into the territory of the United States. Thus, assuming their intentions to have been what was professed, they deprived the expedition of the character of lawful hostility, and the very commencement and embarkation of their enterprise was a violation of neutral territory, and contrary to the letter and spirit of the manifesto produced.

This gives greater reason for carefully inquiring whether, looking at the whole case, the alleged belligerent enterprise was not put forward as a pretext to cloak very different designs.

Taken by themselves, the acts of the prisoner himself clearly establish a *prima facie* case of robbery with violence—at least, according to our law. The matters alleged to deprive the prisoner's acts of the criminal character are necessarily to be set up by way of defence to the charge, and involve an admission that the prisoner committed the acts, but denying their criminality. Assuming some act done within our jurisdiction, which, unexplained, would amount to robbery, if explanations were offered, and evidence to support them, were given at a preliminary investigation, the accused could not be discharged—the case must be submitted to a jury. This case cannot, from its very nature, be investigated before our tribunals, for the act was committed within the jurisdiction of the United States. Whether those facts necessary to rebut the *prima facie* case can be proved, can only be determined by the courts of that country. We are bound to assume that they will try and decide it justly.

I do not, on the whole, think the prisoner is entitled to be discharged.

I should add that, considering the nature of the questions to be determined, I request the learned Chief Justices of the Common Pleas, and my brothers Hagarty and Jno. Wilson, who were all, at the moment, within reach, to sit with me, and aid me with their opinion. They very kindly complied with my request, and are prepared to express their views. I am sustained by their concurrence in their conclusion at which I have arrived.

Rear-Admiral Thatcher.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION IN THE NAVY.

It is generally known that the squadron under Rear-Admiral Porter's command consisted of about 160 vessels, which were manned by at least 20,000 men.

But it is not generally known that there were but *two* chaplains attached to this fleet, and that the Christian Commission supplied this deficiency by sending on board five clergymen as their delegates, who were placed in the five large vessels which led the five grand divisions of the expedition against Fort Fisher.

The Commission furnished each delegate with a quantity of such supplies as it was thought would be needed for the sick and wounded men.

These representatives of the Christian Commission remained with the fleet more than a month, ministering to the wants of the sick and the wounded, and performing the funeral services of the men who fell by disease and disaster in the expedition.

In the following letter, Rear-Admiral Thatcher expresses the estimation in which the labors of the Christian Commission are held in the navy:

U. S. Steamer Colorado, Brooklyn Navy-Yard, Jan. 28, 1865.

N. Bishop, LL. D., Chairman, &c., &c.:

Dear Sir: Permit me to acknowledge the substantial aid we received from the United States Christian Commission, in the recent naval expedition against Fort Fisher.

We having no Chaplain on the ship, the services of your agent, Rev. L. Sellbck, were most acceptable and highly appreciated.

By his exemplary deportment, fine social qualities, and sympathies with the sick and wounded, together with the earnest preaching of the Gospel, he has secured the confidence and respect of all the officers and men on board. The hospital supplies, with delicacies for the sick and wounded, furnished by the commission, were of an excellent quality, and have been reported by the Surgeon as being of great service both for the sick and wounded. Having known something of your humane work in the army, it is my desire to see the same good work extended in the navy. May God bless the Christian Commission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. K. THATCHER, U. S. Navy.

The public will be gratified to know that the New-York branch of the United States Christian Commission will use all the means at its command to extend the largest benefits of the commission to the heroic officers and men in our national navy.

The Union Dead at Martinsburgh.

Martinsburgh, West Va., Sunday, Jan. 29, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As I experienced some difficulty in finding the place of interment of a relative who died here, of whom I was in search, for the benefit of friends who come here on a similar mission, I have taken down the names of the New-York soldiers who have died in hospital here during the year 1864, and whose remains are interred in Greenhill Cemetery at this place, and I herewith send you the list:

Juby Scott, Co. G. 15th Cav., died June 9.
Corp. Henry Lent, Co. K, 21st Cav., died Aug. 9.
George Van Sickle, Co. M, 1st Light Cav., died Sept. 3.
Thomas James, Co. C, 1st Light Cav., died Sept. 3.
Philip Burke, Co. D, 1st Cav., died Sept. 20.
D. Parkhurst, Co. A, 184th Infantry, died Oct. 24.
Richard Fairbanks, Co. M, 6th Heavy Art., died Oct. 24.
William Snow, Co. A, 9th Heavy Art., died Oct. 24.
Thomas Kelley, Co. C, Harris Light Cav., died Nov. 6.
Lewis C. Nims, Co. I, 10th Heavy Art., died Nov. 7.
Charles Kelsey, Co. K, 6th Heavy Art., died Nov. 20.
Marcus Shohn, Co. G, 6th Heavy Art., died Nov. 23.
Sergt. James B. Jenks, Co. K, 121st Infantry.

Besides the foregoing there are a large number whose identity is unknown, and it is impossible to tell how many of them were from the State of New-York.

Respectfully yours,
FRED C. NIMS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Suicides.—Coroner Gamble concluded an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mr. Horace Cushing, at No. 18 West Thirty-third-street, and the jury found that deceased "came to his death by concussion of the brain, with fracture of the skull, the result of injuries received by jumping out of a window on the morning of Jan. 25, 1865, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind." John T. Crane, M. D., made a deposition as follows: "I have been the attending physician of deceased for several years past; during the past few months he has suffered at times with great depression of spirits, the result, in my opinion, of a system of persecution, continually followed up, by those to whom he was indebted at the time of his failure in 1861; deceased's mind had become so far depressed that he showed confirmed symptoms of melancholy: and in one of these fits of melancholy, in my opinion, he committed the act which caused his death." Mr. Cushing was a native of Massachusetts, aged 45 years.... Coroner Collin held an inquest, at the Sailors' Home, in Cherry-street, over the body of John Bend, a seaman. Bend leaped from the window of his room, on the fourth story of the Home, yesterday morning, while laboring under mania, and was instantly killed. Deceased was 30 years of age.

Arrest of an Alleged Pickpocket.—A young man, giving his name as John Fay, was arrested at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Morris and Essex Railroad depot, in Hoboken, by Special Deputy Sheriff Beatty, charged with having attempted to pick the pocket of Mrs. Susan Stow, of Orange; also, of Joseph Lient, of the same place. The parties were positive that accused made the attempt, and he was accordingly committed for examination.

Small-Pox on Staten Island.—The Richmond County *Gazette* says: "The small-pox is prevailing in different portions of the island. We hear of cases in every town in the county, some of them of a very serious type." The county authorities have taken steps to secure general vaccination in the various towns.

Robbed in a Den.—Patrick Kelly, of No. 282 East Ninth-street, entered complaint against Caroline Losier and Anna Gleason for robbing him of $85 in a Broome-street den. The accused were committed by Justice Ledwith.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

COUNTERFEITING.

Palmer Lewis was put on trial under an indictment charging him with having in his possession counterfeit fractional notes with intent to pass them.

The facts proved by the prosecution were that on the 19th December last, two policemen (Officers Ralph P. Barker and Peter J. Davis,) saw the defendant coming out of No. 16 Houston-street, in company with one George Clark. The officers followed them to the Bowery, where they took a Third-avenue car and went up to Thirteenth-street. They then got off and went into a saloon on the corner of Fourteenth-street and when they came out went into another one near Fifteenth-street. The officers followed them, and Barker told them that he thought they had taken a pistol from the saloon below, and must search them, which he proceeded to do. He found in Lewis' overcoat pocket a package of about 500 fractional currency 50-cent notes. Lewis caught hold of his hand, and said it was private property; but the officer wrenched it from him. They found in Clark's pockets a package of 150 fractional notes, and about $3,000 counterfeit State money. They had also about $250 in good money, which they offered to give the officers to let them go, and $500 besides.

Clark said he was a fool for carrying so much stuff with him. Lewis asked how long he would be sentenced for, if convicted, and said that if he had thought they could not settle it the officers would have had a rough time taking them.

The defence offered no evidence, and the jury found a verdict of guilty.

George Clark thereupon pleaded guilty to a similar indictment, and the prisoners were remanded till Saturday.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States against Bernard McVay.—The accused was charged with stealing some copper from the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn. On the part of the defence it was shown that one of the watchman at the yard had extorted a confession from the prisoner by holding a loaded pistol to his head and threatening him with death. The man was accordingly discharged for want of legal evidence.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Mr. John Sedgewick renewed his motion, yesterday morning, for a commission in the Friary case to take the testimony of John Hays, a witness for the defence, now in Cincinnati. The commission was granted, but a stay of proceedings refused.

Mr. Fullerton made a motion for the discharge of Patrick Flynn, charged with grand larceny.

The District Attorney said there were peculiar circumstances in this case. The man had been a porter in the Bancroft House, and was charged by Seth Adams, the first and second, with stealing some articles of jewelry from his room on the occasion of the recent fire at that house. The difficulty arose as to whom the property should be laid in the indictment. If it was laid in Mrs. Milspaugh, she might come in court and say she was Mrs. Adams, and then would there be a variance between the proof and the indictment. If Mrs. Adams was said to be the owner of the jewelry, the defence would claim that the Supreme Court had decided that the lady was not Mrs. Adams, and he was afraid that the prosecution would have some difficulty in proving that she was. He should, therefore, consent to the discharge of the man, as there were other circumstances throwing doubt upon his guilt. Flynn was accordingly discharged, and the court adjourned until Monday next.

Supreme Court Chambers.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Smith vs. The New-York Consolidated Stage Company.—The motion in the case of Kerr for leave to Mr. Murphy to sell a portion of the property of the defendants, now comes before the Supreme Court, in which he had also been appointed Receiver of the same property, to ask for a similar permission, upon affidavits, that the landlord of the stables is pressing for his rent, and the United States Tax Collector for his taxes. His Honor, remarking that the Receiver of the Court could not be evicted, and an arrangement being come to between the parties, the motion was adjourned until after the decision at General Term should be had on the question of the validity of the appointment of Mr. Murphy.

Decision in the Tibbetts' Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Luther C. Tibbetts vs. Archibald Baxter and others.—The motion heretofore made to strike out the evidence from Mr. Tibbetts, complaint was to-day decided by the Court granting the motion, and directing the complaint to be amended as to the statements of slander.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 2, 1865.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	109⅝	25	Pac. M. S. C.	285
2,000	do	109¾	600	Cum. Coal Pr.	44½
105,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C	109	100	do....s60	44
30,000	do...new iss.	108¼	200	do	41⅝
5,000	do...new iss.	108⅛	530	do....b30	45
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	101	300	Mar. Min. Co.	11¾
35,000	do	100⅞	100	do....s30	11
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	98	1400	Erie Railway	69⅝
2,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		1000	do	69⅛
	H. & St. J. R.	83	200	do....b10	69⅛
5,000	M. 6s iss. to Pa-		500	do....s30	69
	cific R.	72	300	do....s60	68
4,000	St. Louis 6s	87⅛	100	do	69¾
50,000	O. & Miss. C.	26¼	100	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	92¼
10,000	do	26⅛	200	Hudson R. R.	103
20,000	do	26⅜	190	do	103¼
2,000	Erie 3d M.	108⅛	400	do	103⅛
2,000	do	108	400	do	103¼
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	102	200	Reading R.	103¾
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	113	500	do	103⅛
2,500	C. & N. W. 1st M.		200	do....b60	104
	Ex. int.	87	200	do	103¾
1,000	To. & W. 2d M.	78	100	do	103¼
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	100	500	do	103
4,000	Del., Lac. & W. 2d	112	10	Mich. Cen. R.	110
8,000	Mar. 1st M. Bs.	55	100	do	109
20,000	Am. Gold....c	205¾	100	do....s10	109
10,000	do....c	206	50	do	109¼
20	Ocean Bank	95	200	M. S. & N. I.	63¾
5	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	108	400	Ill. Cen. R.	115
100	Fourth Nat. Bank.	99	1000	Clev. & Pitts	79⅛
30	Man. Gas. Co.	185	800	do	79
50	Canton Co	29¾	500	do	79¼
75	Del. & Hud. C. Co	155	200	do....b15	79¼
100	N. Y. Cen.	104¾	300	Chi. & N. W.	32⅞
100	do....s10	104	20	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	62⅛
200	do	104⅛	200	do	61⅛
100	do	104¼	100	do	61⅝
100	do	104⅛	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	90¾
200	do....s10	103¾	300	do	90⅛
500	do....s30	103	100	do....s30	90
100	do....s30	102¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	90⅛
100	do	104	400	do	90¼
200	do	104¼	400	do....s10	90

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s C	109	100	Reading R.	103
25,000	do...new iss.	108⅛	100	do	103⅛
10,000	do...new iss.	108¼	100	Mich. Cen. R.	108
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	108¼	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	63⅝
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C	100⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R....s60	113⅛
5,000	O. & M. Cer.	26¼	100	Clev. & Pitts	78
4,000	do	26⅛	500	do....b30	78¼
50,000	do	26⅜	200	do....s30	77¾
10,000	Amer. Gold s60	200	150	Chic. & N. W.	32
500	Cum Coal Pref.	45	1000	do....s5	32
100	do	44¾	350	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	61
100	do....b30	45	100	do	60⅝
300	N. Y. Cen.	103¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	90¼
600	Erie Railway	69	500	do	90
300	do	69⅛	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	114
200	Hud. Riv. R.	102¼	200	Pitts., F. W. & C	90⅛
100	do	102⅜	400	do	90

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	26⅛	200	M. S. & N. I.	63⅛
100	N. Y. C. R....x-d	103¼	100	do....c	63⅛
100	do	103⅛	100	do....s3	63⅛
100	do....s3	103½	200	Cl. & Pitts....x-d	78¼
100	do	103⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R s10	90¼
2000	Erie R....ex-div	69¼	200	do	90¼
200	do....c	69¼	200	do....s3	90¼
500	do....s3	69⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C..s3	90
1400	do	69⅛	300	Chi. & N. W....c	32¼
400	do....c	69⅛	500	do....b3	32⅜
100	do....s3	69	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr. s3	61⅜
500	Hud. Riv. R.	103	200	Cum. Coal....c	44⅝
300	do....b3	103	100	do	44¾
100	do....b10	102⅞	100	do....b3	44¾
100	do....b3	102¾	100	do	44⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R....b3	114⅛	200	do....s30	44

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 10-40s. R.	100⅞	100	Chic. & R. I....s3	89¼
100	Erie Rail...ex-d. s5	68¾	700	do....s3	89⅜
100	do	68¾	100	do....s3	89⅛
300	Hudson R. R.	102	300	Chi. & N. W.	32
100	M. S. & N. I....s3	63⅛	100	Cum. Coal Co.	44⅛
200	do	63⅛	400	P., Ft. W. & C..s3	89⅜
1200	Cl. & Pitts. x-d. b30	78	200	do	89⅜
100	Ill. Cen.	116	100	do....b15	89⅛
100	C. & N. W. Pr.	60⅞	400	Mar. Min. Co....s3	11
100	do....s3	60⅞			

Thursday, Feb. 2—P. M.

The Gold Room ranged, to-day, within regular 'Change hours 205½@206@203½@205¼ per cent. The Room and the Street were full of political and military rumors, the former favorable to Peace measures, and the latter reporting some repulse to Gen. Sherman in South Carolina, *not* in the Press dispatches. Between the two the speculation in Gold was kept fairly steady, while the Stock Exchange, on the Railway list, was generally dull throughout the day.

The Government Stocks were firm for the old 5-20s, particularly after the London quotation by the *Africa* at Halifax. Large sales were made at 109@109⅛ ℘ cent. The Bonds of this class, although there are $510,000,000 in the hands of the public, (here and on the Continent of Europe,) are becoming scarce on Wall-street and at the Stock Exchange, and rate nearly 1 ℘ cent better than the new series—not yet introduced abroad—of which there is only $70,000,000. The private quotations telegraphed from London on the 21st of January, is 47 ℘ cent. Sterling Money, the highest for many months past.

As European orders are withdrawing the old 5-20s. from this side, the subscriptions to the 7-30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds convertible into new 5-20s. will undoubtedly increase. A great many Domestic investers who subscribed to Mr. Cooke, the Government Banker, two years ago, for the 5-20s. at par, will be inclined to come into the present Loan, which like the other will be worth a handsome premium a year or two hence. The convertible privilege attached to the 7-30 ℘ cent. may already be esteemed equal to 5@10 ℘ cent. bonus in addition to the 7-30 ℘ cent. a year Currency interest which these Treasury Bonds pay in the mean time.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with Wednesday afternoon. Governments steady; Railways generally dull; Gold about 205½ ℘ cent. The volume of business in the Railways is moderate, denoting considerable hesitancy in speculation:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881	109¾	109¾	Pittsburgh	77⅛	77⅞
U. S. 5-20's	109	109	Northwest	32⅛	32
T. Certificates	98	98	N. West Pref.	61⅛	61
N. Y. Central	103¼	103	Rock Island	90	89⅛
Erie	69¼	68⅛	Fort Wayne	90¼	89⅛
Hudson	101¾	102	Cum'land Coal	44¼	44⅛
Reading	103	103	Quicksilver	85⅛	86
Mich. Southern	63⅝	63⅛	Mariposa	11	11
Illinois Cen.	114¾	114¾	Ohio & M. Certfs	26	26¼

The February half-yearly Dividend of the Manhattan Bank is 5 ℘ cent., and of the Bank of the Republic, 5 ℘ cent. The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The old Banks at present known to be preparing for the National system are, the Republic, Mercantile, Commonwealth, East River and Metropolitan. A large number of the other local Banks will probably follow as soon as the State enabling act is passed at Albany:

New-York	112	Bank of N. Amer.	107⅛
Merchants'	116	Hanover	104
America	135	Irving	106
Phenix	100	Market	103
North River	106	Corn Exchange	107
Dry Dock	110	St. Nicholas	103
National	110	Marine	145
Merchants' Exchange	98	Commonwealth	103
State of New-York	120	Imp. and Traders'	108
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso.	101	Central National	101
Ocean	96	Fourth National	99
Chatham	120		

The following offers were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s. '87	101⅛	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	90
Erie 1st mort. '68	103	Chi. & N. W. 1sts. m.	87
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83	108	Del., L. & W. 1sts	112
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	101	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext	95
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '88	100	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	78
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st m., '77	100	Gal. & Chi. 2d	100
Hud. 7s, R. 2ds. S. F. '85	104	Chi. & R. I. 1st. mort	104
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	110	New J. C. 2d	109
Mich. S. 2ds. 7 ℘ c.	90	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	103⅛	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Pacific R. 7s. g. by Mo.	55	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	40
Ill. Central 7 ℘ c. '75	112	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	95
Alton & T. H. 1sts	97⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	103⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	80	Chi. & Alt. Income	90
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	75	Peninsular R. R. B.	75

The *Journal of Commerce* reflects unjustly upon the appointment made by Mr. Van Dyck, State Superintendent of Banking, of Mr. Hare as keeper of the Bank Note Plates, impressions, &c., of the State Banks. Mr. Hare had for twelve or fifteen years been a clerk in the Bank Department at Albany. His present employment is in the same building to which the American Bank Note Company of engravers will remove in a few months, to wit, the Mutual Life Building, corner of Broadway and Liberty-street. The fact that Mr. Hare is a clerk in the First National Bank in the same building certainly ought not to disqualify him for the service of trust to the State Bank Department. The appointment was no more designed as a slight upon the old Banks than the selection for the same trust of their late Clearing-house clerk some years ago.

The United States Government will take full possession, as absolute owner, of the Merchants' Exchange, (Custom-house,) in Wall-street, on the 1st of May, and the American Bank Note Company, who have had the upper floors, under leave from the Exchange Company, until the final sale to the Government of the whole building was concluded, have arranged with the Mutual Life Company for the upper rooms of their new fire-proof building on Broadway and Liberty-street.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,143,610 21; for Customs, $266,000. Total payments, $2,492,536 62; on account of Loan, $65,800. Balance, $27,441,490 46.

The Ocean Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable 10th inst.

The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual interest dividend of four per cent., payable on demand.

The Beekman Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

Mr. Lucius Hopkins has resigned the office of President of the Importers' and Traders' Bank. Mr. James Buell, for many years Cashier, has been elected President, and Mr. Cyrus A. Smith has been elected Cashier.

Comptroller McCulloch has just published the following abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Banking Associations of the United States, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday of January, A. D., 1865, before the commencement of business on said day:

RESOURCES:	
Loans and discounts	$166,021,650 40
Overdrafts	427,067 60
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	4,083,226 12
Expense account	1,053,725 34
Premiums paid	1,323,023 56
Remittances and other cash items	17,837,496 77
Due from National Banks	30,820,175 44
Due from other Banks	19,836,072 83
U. S. Bonds and other U. S. Securities	176,578,750 00
Bills of other banks	14,275,153 97
Specie	4,481,937 68
Other lawful money	72,535,503 70
Other items	3,294,883 27
Aggregate	$512,568,666 68

LIABILITIES:	
Capital Stock paid in	$135,618,874 05
Surplus Fund	8,663,311 22
Notes in circulation	66,769,375 00
Individual deposits	182,518,089 73
United States deposits	37,764,729 77
Dividends unpaid	961,547 20
Due to National Banks	30,619,175 57
Due to other Banks	37,104,130 62
Profits	12,283,812 65
Other items	265,620 87
Aggregate	$512,568,666 68

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY
AND
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 363 BROADWAY.
New-York, Feb. 3, 1865.
This bank receives subscriptions to the 7-30 GOVERNMENT LOAN, and has always a large amount of the notes on hand for sale ready for delivery.
These notes are convertible at maturity into 5-20 GOLD-BEARING BONDS, and are a very desirable investment.
Subscribers to this popular Loan will be very liberally dealt with at this bank.

GEO. H. REA, President. E. D. JONES, Cashier.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
OF ST. LOUIS.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.
Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.
Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.
E. D. JONES, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 38 bbls. Ashes, 1,597 bbls. Flour, 817 bbls., and 1,972 bags Corn Meal, 10,702 bushels Corn, 9,337 bushels Oats, 250 bushels Rye, 2,868 bushels Malt, 1,816 packages Provisions, and 136 bbls. Whisky.

COFFEE—Is dull and unsettled.

COTTON—Is in limited demand at unsettled prices. Middlings, 81c.@84c. ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive and depressed to-day. Sales since our last amount to 5,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 15@$9 35; poor to choice Extra State at $9 30@$9 75, chiefly at $9 35 @$9 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 50@$10 80, the latter an extreme, ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 15	@$9 35
Extra State	9 30	@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40	@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 50	@10 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 85	@12 25
Extra Genesee	9 80	@12 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	9 75	@14 25

Southern Flour continues heavy and declining. Sales since our last 850 bbls., at $10 30@$11 65 for poor to good, and $11 70@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers. Sales 350 bbls. Extra, at $9 40@$11 75 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at $7 75@$9 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in good demand at $7 75 for Jersey and Atlantic, and $8 75 for Caloric, and $9 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 850 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, at about former rates. Sales, since our last, 15,000 bushels, including choice White Western, at $2 65; choice Milwaukee Club at $2 15; and Chicago Spring at $2 10 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in demand at $1 87 for old mixed Western, and $2 for White Jersey. Sales, 12,000 bushels. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt have been neglected. Oats have been quiet and heavy. We quote Western at $1 08@$1 09; State, at $1 07@$1 08; Jersey, at $1 05@$1 06; Canada at $1 03, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in moderate request at $1 65 @$1 70 for shipping, and $1 75@$1 85 for small lots for city use, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New are quiet, at 25c.@52½c. for poor to choice, according to quality, ℘ ℔.

HEMP—Is dull and heavy. Stock, 3,453 bales American, and 23,841 bales foreign.

MOLASSES—The market is quiet, but holders are very firm. Stock, 3,710 hhds. and 787 bbls., against 1,929 hhds. and 3,961 bbls. same time last year.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 75@$1 80 ℘ gal.; Resin, at $15@$27 50 ℘ 280 ℔s.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $3 75@$7 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited demand, including Crude Whale at $1 58@$1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 58 @$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $2 20@$2 25 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet at drooping prices. We quote: Crude (nominally,) at 45c.@46c.; refined, in bond, at 65c.@66c.; and do., free, at 84c.@86c. ℘ gallon. Stock 700 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after and has declined slightly. Sales since our last 7,800 bbls., in lots, at $36 75@$37 25, closing at $36 75, cash, for New Mess; $34 75@$35 50, closing at $35, regular, for 1863-4 Mess; $35 50@$36 for New Prime Mess; $35 50@$36 for Thin Mess; $30 50@$31 for New Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,000 bbls. Prime Mess, March, buyer's option, at

$37@$39. Cut Meats are very quiet at 17c.@18½c. for Shoulders; 18c.@22c., the latter rate for choice bagged, for Hams; sales equal to 180 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and heavy. Sales since our last, 150 boxes, including Cumberland Cut for immediate delivery, at 20½c., and Short Clear at 23¼c.@23½c. ℔ ℔. Dressed Hogs rule quiet and heavy at 15c.@15¾c. ℔ ℔. Lard tends downward; sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls., part at 18½c.@23½c., and for April delivery at 23¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues in limited request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $19@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 150 bbls. Tierce Beef and Beef Hams are inactive. Butter continues in limited demand at 43c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 30c.@46c. for Western, ℔ ℔. Cheese has been lightly dealt in at 14c.@22½c. for poor to very choice, ℔ ℔. The week's business in Butter and Cheese. Messrs. M. W. Starin & Co. notice thus:

The constant and extreme fluctuations in the quotations for gold during the whole week, making a variation in values of from 5 to 12 ℔ cent., has kept the entire Produce market in a ferment, and has produced an almost stagnation to trade. The variations in gold have been so wide and so constant, that neither buyers nor sellers have had any basis for transactions, and consequently, with the exception of some heavy transactions for export, made for sterling ℔ cwt. The week's trade in Dairy products has been almost a blank. The demand for city trade continues very light. Retailers are bare of stock, and buy sparingly for their actual wants. A fair demand prevails for California at lower rates. We note sales of some prime shipping lots at 48c.@50c. The stock of really fine Butter now on this market is quite light compared with the same period of former years, and for such qualities the market is firm. Second quality and low grades of Butter have been neglected by buyers for some length of time, and the stocks of those grades have gradually accumulated, although a heavy amount is not on the market. Prices for all except fine Butter are, however, decidedly easier, with slight demand at the decline. Taken as a whole, the market for Butter was never in a more unsatisfactory condition, either for buyers or sellers, as neither feels safe in venturing on even ordinary transactions. We quote:

Orange and Sussex Co. Dairies—firkins, ℔ ℔	50	@—
Orange and Sussex Co—half firkin tubs, ℔ ℔	55	@60
Fine State Dairies—firkins, ℔ ℔	48	@50
Fair to Good State Dairies—firkins, ℔ ℔	45	@49
Fine State—half firkin tubs, ℔ ℔	52	@51
Fair to Good State—half firkin tubs, ℔ ℔	48	@50
Fine State Dairies—Welch tubs, ℔ ℔	46	@48
Fair to Good State Dairies—Welsh tubs, ℔ ℔	43	@45
Fine Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ℔ ℔	46	@48
Fair to Good Penn. Dairies—firkins, ℔ ℔	43	@45
Fine Western Reserve—firkins, ℔ ℔	40	@43
Fine Wisconsin, Michigan, &c.—firkins, ℔ ℔	40	@43
Fine Fresh New-York State—firkins, ℔ ℔	—	@52
Fair Ordinary Western—firkins, ℔ ℔	30	@35
Common Western—firkins, ℔ ℔	28	@30
Roll Butter, Fine State, ℔ ℔	—	@45
Roll Butter, Fine Western, ℔ ℔	—	@42

During the early part of the week a sudden advance in the rate of gold caused some heavy sales of cheese for export. An equally prompt decline in gold quotations checked the demand, and a further decline has caused the cheese market to close dull and heavy, with downward tendency. We quote:

State Dairies—factory made—fine	20	@22
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	19	@21
State Dairies—extra quality	19	@21
State Dairies—fair to good	18	@20
Western Reserve—good to prime	16	@18
English Dairy—Eastern	22	@24
English Dairy—Western	18	@20
Pine-Apple	24	@28
Orange County—flat skimmed	14	@15

Stocks in the Packing-Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Feb. 1, 1865.	Jan. 1, 1865.	Feb. 1, 1864.
Clear			1.713
Mess	61.190	49,196	41,002
Thin Mess	555	746	1.380
Prime Mess	39,711	19,792	9,181
Flank	9	16	74
Prime	3.848	1,758	2.729
Rumps	168	200	166
Refuse Mess	359	369	4.119
Refuse Prime Mess	1,268	551	3,410
Refuse Prime	52	40	1,125
Other Refuse	1.216	1.546	1.052
Uninspected	46.858	44 374	21.729
Grand total, bbls	155.224	118,588	88,180

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	7.021	9.411	9.169
Repacked Chic. Mess	15,076	9,707	4,396
Railroad Beef	332	142	717
Refuse Mess	720	792	1,586
Refuse Prime	—	108	—
Other Refuse	718	597	1.079
Tcs. Prime Mess	3.006	1.160	3.352
Country Mess	10.776	11.574	11.040
Country Prime	47	200	953
Uninspected tcs	15.065	18.345	19.214
Uninspected bbls	84.168	104.421	56.137
Grand total, tcs.,bbls.	136,929	156,467	107,643

SUGARS—Have been in limited request and less buoyant. Sales since our last comprise 230 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 16¼c.@22c., and 850 bxs. Havana, at 18½c.@19½c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars were dull and heavy at 22½c.@28c. ℔ ℔. Stock of Sugars, 12,099 hhds., 10,932 bxs. and 99 454 bags, against 18,626 hhds., 23,483 bxs. and 104,463 bags same time last year.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 105,000 ℔s., at 15¾c.@16½c., the latter an extreme, ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 700 bbls. at $2 30@$2 31 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 200 tierces Beef at 1s. 6d.; 30 hhds. Tobacco at 15s.; also, by steamer, 500 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 2,500 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, and 10 tons Clover Seed at 50s. For Bristol, 50 tons Fustic on private terms; 50 tons Tallow at 20s. For Hamburgh, 350 cases Tobacco at 17s. 6d.

THE CITY GOVERNMENN.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, Feb. 2, 1865.

Present—Aldermen Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Jeremiah, Van Voorhis, Farley.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Farley Alderman Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President pro tem. declared the Board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Borussia	Feb	4	New-York	S'ampton.
Glasgow	Feb.	4	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb.	4	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb.	4	New-York	S'ampton.
City of Cork	Feb.	4	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Feb.	8	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Feb.	15	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	Feb.	18	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb.	22	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	March	1	New-York	Havre.
Asia	March	1	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	March	4	New-York	S'ampton.
Borussia	April	1	New-York	S'ampton.
Bavaria	April	15	New-York	S'ampton.
Germania	April	29	New-York	S'ampton.
Teutonia	May	13	New-York	S'ampton.
Saxonia	May	27	New-York	S'ampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	Jan	21	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Jan.	21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Jan.	25	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan.	28	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Feb.	1	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Feb.	4	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Feb.	8	Glasgow	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb.	8	S'ampton	New-York.
China	Feb.	11	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb.	18	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Feb.	25	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	March	8	S'ampton	New-York.
Bavaria	March	22	S'ampton	New-York.
Germania	April	5	S'ampton	New-York.
Teutonia	April	19	S'ampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May	3	S'ampton	New-York.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

Evening Star	Feb.	4	New-York	New-Orleans.
Fung Shuey	Feb.	4	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb.	18	New-York	New-Orleans.

For California.

North Star	Feb.	3	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costa Rica	Feb.	13	New-York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Feb.	20	New-York	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Feb.	23	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, via Portland, by the *Damascus*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Friday.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Borussia*, will close at 10:30 A. M. Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Glasgow*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans, the West Indies.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *Port au Prince*, will close at 10 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Fung Shuey*, will close at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Liberty*, will close at 2 P. M. Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at......5:30 A. M., 1:30 and....6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails..5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island......5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River......3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad......3 P. M.
North Mails......5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way......5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at......5 A. M.. 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.
D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

RUBBER-SOLE BALMORAL SHOES.
We respectfully call the attention of all ladies and all persons who are interested in promoting and securing ladies' health and comfort, to the peculiar advantages that the use of RUBBER-SOLE SHOES secure. They will wear one-third longer than the best leather-soled shoes in the market. They keep the feet warm and dry in cold and wet weather. They are useful on the street, and graceful in the parlor, and save their wearers from all the colds and coughs that invariably trouble those who rely upon leather-soled shoes in our changeable Winter months. They have no unpleasant effect upon the feet, and may be worn for years without the slightest inconvenience. They are the cheapest shoe to buy, because they are the best. We have combined all the advantages of leather and rubber, and have escaped all the disadvantages that must necessarily result from the use of either singly. Buy these, and you will always have your rubbers with you, and in case of a sudden change of weather, will not have to depend upon the generosity of friends, or suffer from damp feet. No other style of shoe has ever been so quickly and widely brought into public favor as the rubber shoes. No one who has once worn them will ever relinquish them, and the demand for them is increasing in every quarter. They are worn in all parts of the United States and the British Provinces, and only the loudest praise and favor come from all our patrons. All the dealers keep them, for the people must and will have them. Give them a trial, and you will be convinced of their merits.
FOR SALE BY
GLAZE, No. 574 Broadway.
CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.
GORMON, No. 371 Canal-st.
CAMMEYER & NASON, No. 237 Bleecker-st.
ALLEN, No. 377 Bowery and No. 290 3d-av.
And all the retail shoe-stores.

AUCTION—CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.
The Vestry have learned that a woman, falsely professing to represent this church, has been soliciting contributions in its aid. All persons are cautioned against giving to any one for its benefit, except to its authorized agents, or persons known to them. By order of the Vestry of the Church of the Holy Trinity.
FEB. 1, 1865. E. R. TREMAIN, Clerk.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CRANDALL'S SPRING HORSE.
Children's carriages, gigs, propellers, &c., &c., neatly altered and repaired at the manufactory, No. 130 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LINEN.—W. G. NIXEY'S Crystalized Extract of Fuller's Earth is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying linen, woolen, lace, lawn, muslin, &c.; possesses unequaled efficacy in removing grease, stains, and the smoke-like color of linen produced from bad washing, the excessive use of soda, lime, and other preparations of caustic alkali, and requires only to be tried to be appreciated.
May be obtained through any respectable tradesman.
Sample packets, with full directions for use, price 1d. and 6d.
No. 12 Soho-square, London.

OFFICIAL.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1865.
INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED at this department from Mr. Edward H. Kingsbury, the Consul of the United States at Algiers, France, of the death of Miss MATILDA STAFFORD, at Philippeville, in the Province of Constantine. She was a former resident of the State of New-York.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!—THE trade supplied. Sutlers will do well to send for an assortment of ten-dollar lots. Cupid's choice stock. T. W. STRONG, manufacturer of valentines, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

CIDER VINEGAR—REALLY PURE AND FIRST QUALITY—For sale in packages of from one to forty gallons, for family use.
Call and examine. W. KNAPP, No. 91 Hudson-st.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—FOR SALE, all kinds of manufactured, navy and small lump tobacco, in boxes and cases, in lots to suit purchasers.
HENRY SWIFT & CO., No. 117 Broadway.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL—Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cutter & Towen, and at No. 78 John-st., No. 18 Beekman-st., No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK always on hand at lower prices that at any other establishment in the city. B. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

STUART'S REFINED SUGAR.—LOAF, crushed, ground, granulated, white A and C sugars, for immediate delivery; also yellow refined sugar for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 169 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation, with a little girl 11 years old; is a good plain cook; a good washer and ironer, and is fully competent to take charge of a diary; the best of references; country preferred. Call for three days at the intelligence office, northwest corner of 130th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as a cook, who thoroughly understands her business and is a good washer and ironer, and has good city reference. Apply at No. 137 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl; is fully competent to take charge of an infant or grown children, and do sewing; can give good city reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 677 3d-av., corner 46th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY an American lady, to superintend the domestic affairs of a widower's family; a gentleman who really needs such a person will find this a rare opportunity. Address Miss H, Station G, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant woman, who understands cutting and fitting, and is well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION in the city or country; she is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; has good city reference. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, who is a good cook, and no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, and has reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 174 East 33d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can produce the best of city reference as to honesty and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 474 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and nurse; sews neatly, quick at the needle; would wait on a lady who boards; wages $7. Call at, or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, with excellent city reference, a situation as regular laundress; does up linens in fine style, fluting and finery; wages $10. Call at No. 194 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant girl, with good reference; wages no object. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD COOK, in a private family; will assist with the washing. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 232 East 50th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A man that knows his business in taking care of horses and harness; knows the city perfectly, and is recommended as a careful driver; no objections to the country with a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 5 East 19th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, German, with good education in German and English, as steward in a private family; can take charge of any in or out-door business, and give the best references. Address for three days J. S., Box No. 167 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GARdener, who has had, during 18 years, charge of three large places, with green, hot and grape houses; has a family. Address H. PORSH, 11th-av., between 80th and 81st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; understands his business well; is a good driver, well acquainted with the city; has first-class city references from his last employers. Can be seen, until engaged, at Mr. Nicols' livery stable, No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who understands the care of horses, and can milk cows; is sober, honest and obliging; will give satisfaction; the best of reference. Address M. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; has had great experience in the care of horses; is well acquainted with the city; can give good reference as to character and ability. Address E. J. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN'S situation by a single man, who perfectly understands the business; satisfactory references given. Address M. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady to go out in families to do sewing by the week. Address Miss H. H., No. 18 Lee-av., Williamsburgh.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN as gardener; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his busines in all its branches—greenhouses and graperies. Address F. P. at James M. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; one who is acquainted with the city and is a good groom; the best of references given. Can be seen or address M. C., saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A COMMERcial college, twenty years of age, married, a situation; good reference. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 80, South Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as first-class gardener; knows his business in all its branches; has best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

A GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION, BUSIness training and experience desires a situation of trust and responsibility (other than that of book-keeper) in a mercantile house or incorporated company. He will be found competent and faithful, and refers, by permission, to first-rate New-York commission and shipping houses. Address, for an interview, D. D., Box No. 1,074 Post-office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A CHEERFUL, INTELLIGENT, pious young lady, an expert needle-woman, and fond of children, to assist in the care of a child under two year of age, and to do family sewing. She will be required from about 8 A. M. until about 5 P. M. A desirable arrangement will be made with a satisfactory person. Replies must state name and residence, with all relevant personal particulars; must state amount of compensation expected, and inclose a reference to the writer's pastor. Address MOTHER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful on a small place in New-Jersey; he must understand the care of a horse and cow, and must be sober, industrious and obliging. Address M. O., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, stating age and references. Wages $20 per month and board.

TO PRINTERS.—A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTer may find a permanent situation and good pay on applying to ISAAC J. OLIVER, No. 32 Beekman-st. A good feeder wanted, also.

WANTED—A BOY IN A GENTLEMAN'S FURnishing-store; salary $2 a week. Address T. C. GRANNIS, No. 41 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF ONE HUNdred acres, in excellent condition and in a high state of improvement every way; wood, meadow, fruit orchards and plow land in desirable proportions, and no waste ground. A commodious and substantial dwelling-house and farmer's house, and a large barn and other outhouses, all in prime order. Also on the fine stream which runs through the farm is a good flouring gristmill, with business enough to keep its two run of stone in constant employment. Location within 30 miles of New-York City, in Rockland County, being near railroad, within three miles of the Hudson River, in a populous neighborhood, convenient to school, church and post-office, and every way eligible. Will be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3¼ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $80 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires o lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—One of the most desirable cottages in the city, located on the southerly side of DeKalb-av., 100 feet east of Throop-av. This house is new, built in the best manner, has the modern conveniences, and will be sold cheap. DeKalb-av. cars pass the door every few minutes. A splendid brown-stone front house in Hewes-st., near Lee-av. Church. It is three stories, attic, basement and subcellar; is finished in the most complete, elegant and thorough manner. It contains sixteen rooms—is in perfect order. The valuable store No. 242 Fulton-av. A neat two-story and basement brick house on DeKalb-av., near Nostrand-av. A two-story cottage house on Park-av., near Tompkins-av. Apply to
JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Dealers, Corner Kent-av. and Hewes-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The elegant French roof four-story brown-stone front house known as No. 14 East 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with the vacant lot adjoining. The house is first-class in every respect and has just been overhauled; dimensions 25x52, with a two-story extension 18x22; lot 98.9. The carpentery, plumbing and painting all by days' work; the woodwork throughout the parlor floor all of seasoned black walnut, with mantel in extension room of same. Also, stairs all the way to the attic of the same. Immediate possession given. The extra lot is full size, without restriction. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot known as No. 45 Concord-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. The house is built in the best manner, and of the best materials, and has marble mantles, gas and water throughout, with range and furnace; size 21 feet 6 inches by 5?; lot 83 feet; to which a plot of 34 feet 6 inches in depth, by 21 feet 6 inches in width, can be added, if desired. For permits to view premises, apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, New-York.

AT BROOKLYN—FOR SALE—TWO FRAME Gothic houses, with a full lot and a half to each, west side Grand av., 150 feet north of Fulton-av.; two three-story frame on north side Lafayette-av., 335 feet east of Bedford-av., 22.8x100; two three-story Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, and sub-cellar houses on north side Jefferson st., 300 feet east of Franklin-av. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEW-Jersey, 25 miles from the city by rail; near a depot; large double house, large barn, stables, carriage-house, and other outbuildings; 10 acres of choice land, orchard of 250 apple-trees, 50 choice pears, 75 grape-vines, cherries, plums, peaches and small fruit in abundance, all in full bearing. Apply to WM. BRINE, No. 108 Broad-st., up stairs, rear office.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE two 3-story and attic dwellings, Nos. 114 Congress-st. and 129 Amity-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the South Ferry. Both have the modern improvements and are in good order. Also, two lots on the east side of Henry st., between Amity and Congress sts., 25x100 feet. For terms apply to A. H. COX, executor, No. 696 Broadway, N. Y., or Henry-st., corner of Amity-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, located at Boiling Spring, on the Erie Railway, 35 minutes from New-York by the cars. The house is stone, large, roomy, and in good order. Grounds consist of about 7 acres, including garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees. Extremely convenient for any one doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to HENRY D. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LOT SOUTH-west corner of Madison-av. and 57th-st., being 5x100 feet; also, ten lots of land south side of 82d-st., between Avenues A and B, including corner of Avenue B, will be sold cheap for cash; also, valuable wharf property, renting for about $1,400 per annum. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 374 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY-SIX ACRES, with a large double two-story house, beautifully located on the Passaic River, near Boiling Spring depot, on New-York and Erie railroad; communication to New-York almost every hour. Apply to R. FURMAN, at No. 26 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT NEAR Rahway, 40 acres choice land, attractive buildings, commanding view, neighborhood unexceptionable, only $13,000; 17 acres, $4,500; 40 acres, $7,000; several cottages from $1,000 to $3,000, one hour from New-York. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front, first-class houses, replete with every convenience; design, material and finish the best; on Murray Hill, northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. Inquire of G. J. HAMILTON, 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY SEAT; 8 acres; improvements; in good order; plenty of fruit; large garden; 8 minutes from depot; 12 times to and fro daily; 17 miles from New-York. Inquire of LEVERIDGE & MARCH, No. 34 Pine-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock. Call to-day. (Cut out.)

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL PLACE, NEAR Orange, 1½ acres of ground, stylish house, carriage-house, grounds tastefully laid out, fruit trees, &c., together with all the furniture; only $6,500; great bargain for some one. GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop dwelling-house, 20x50; lot 80 feet; in good order, with all modern improvements, 2d-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Price $10,000. Possession at short notice. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl st.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK HOUSES AND lots, in 81st-st.; three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone basement and trimmings; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, third house west of 3d av., or to GEO. MARINOR, No. 234 South-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME DOUBLE cottage, finely located within five minutes walk of the ferry, Clifton, S. I., with barn and stable. Ground laid out in fruit, flowers and shrubbery; possession 1st May next; terms easy. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A COMMODIOUS and beautiful dwelling with nearly four acres of land, situated twenty-seven miles from New-York, and two minutes' walk from the depot. Price $12,500. Inquire of L. P. HUBBARD, No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house No. 62 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in perfect order, with immediate possession. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 192 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, full size, in good order, with possession as early as April 20, located between 5th and 8th avs., 4th and 23d sts. Address M. L. EARLE, No. 588 Washington-st.

THE CHEAPEST FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Handsomely located, near Peekskill, with fine building sites and view of river; 173 acres, house, barn, orchard, for $70 per acre. DITCHETT, No. 2 New-Chambers, corner of Chatham-st., second floor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 269 UNION-st., Brooklyn. Lot 22 by 100; house, 22 by 50. Three stories high, basement, sub-cellar, Philadelphia brick, and brown-stone front, cellar cemented front and back, basement wash-room, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, two store-rooms. First story—Parlor, extension and smoking-room; second story, three rooms and bath-room; third story, four rooms and store-rooms. Halls imitation of marble; gas in all the rooms. For permits and particulars, apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., or to HENRY STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—PRICE, $3,700—A three-story Philadelphia-brickhouse, brown-stone trimmings, iron balcony, high ceilings, marble mantels, chandeliers and double sash, containing 11 rooms and cellar-house, 20x36; lot 20x100 feet, grape arbor and shrubbery.

Also, one two-story frame cottage-house, near Myrtle-av., for $1,800; 10 rooms; $600 in cash; balance on mortgage. One two-story frame, 8 rooms and cellar, 4 lots, 2 corners and barn, grape vines and shrubbery. Price, $4,000. Apply to R. ADAIR, No. 86 Pine st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at West Morrisania, Westchester County, New-York, in view of McComb's Dam; five minutes' walk from Melrose Depot; twenty minutes by steam from 42d-st. Large gothic mansion 52x40, two towers and extension piazzas; frescoed and modern conveniences; views and scenery fine; all kinds of fruit. Also, bathing and fishing. For photograph and particulars apply to J. T. MILLS, No 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOW, THE HANDSOME THREE-story, high-stoop house No. 99 Macdougal-st., three rooms deep, two bath-rooms, water-closets, &c.; handsome chandeliers in parlor, &c.; house 23x65, lot 23x100. Also, three high-stoop, three-and-a-half-story houses, with all conveniences, baths, &c.; south side West 24th-st., Nos. 122, 122½ and 124; size 16 feet 8x50, lots 16x85 feet; possession May 1. Apply to B. L. SOLOMON, No. 369 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, West 23d-st., all the modern improvements; also three-story brown stone front, West 25th-st., $11,000; three-story brick, West 44th-st., $8 250; three-story high stoop, West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., $8,500; three-story high stoop, West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., $10,000, and a large number of others. SMITH & MEAD No. 354 8th-av.

FINE FARM—120 ACRES, 20 MILES DISTANT, near the Sound. Three-story houses, for sale, in Dean, Pacific and Clinton sts., and Franklin-av., Brooklyn; brick house and stable, in Lexington-av., near 32d-st. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
R. SALTONSTALL, No. 60 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK factory, heated by steam; near tidewater in Brooklyn; engine and boiler; good stables well built; all in complete order; with ten lots of ground; fine location for any business. S. F. IRELAND, 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house on 47th-st., few doors from 5th-av.; also, furnished and unfurnished houses, desirably located, $10,000 to $100,000; some with stables.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON THE PASSAIC RIVER of 16 acres, large house, barn, fruit; one of 2 acres, house, barn, fruit, furnished; one of 6 acres, two houses, barn, at Bloomfield, N. J., near depot, 9 and 11 miles from New-York.
A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—VALUABLE REAL estate on the East River; a full block of ground, with deep water front, suitable for ship-building, iron-works, oil-works, &c. Will be sold on favorable terms, or leased for a long term of years. STEPHEN A. PIERCE, No. 17 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house on 21st-st., near Broadway, One do on 23d-st between 6th and 7th avenues. One do on 42d-st., near Broadway. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE STORY BRICK house, situated No 202 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn; house is 20x48, with extension; in first-rate order. Will be sold a bargain. Apply to
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE AND OTHER PRIvate houses, at prices from $40,000 to $5,000; situated on east side of city, from 23d-st. to 80th-st. Also, several good tenement houses for investment. Apply to
HENRY MAXWELL, No. 126 East 35th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—WELL FURnished throughout, a genteel, extra-built house, containing every convenience and improvement, No. 193 Gates-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of owner on the premises, or of Mr. P. MILNE, Jr., No. 13 High-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A BARGAIN, a double Italian cottage house, five lots, stable; location unsurpassed; all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP brown-stone 4-story house, on 14th-st., near 6th-av., with stable and extra lot on the rear. House decorated and painted throughout in a tasteful and artistic manner and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE THREE-story and basement houses, deep lots and court-yard, with all modern improvements, at Nos. 59, 61 and 63 Second-place, Brooklyn. Price $7,000. Apply after 6 P. M. to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 116 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY on 5th-av., (north of 23d-st.,) extending through to and fronting on Broadway. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 17 ACRES, ONE MILE from steamboat landing; 35 young apple and pear trees, three acres in wood, no buildings. Price $?00 per acre. E. N. WALDRON, Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SEVERAL first class houses and lots in desirable locations—Murray Hill preferred. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN ELDRIDGE-st.; also, No. 117 2d-st., No. 181 Wooster-st., No. 262 William-st., Nos. 414, 416 and 418 7th-av. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, ENGLISH basement house, No. 66 West 35th-st. It is complete, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 30 Platt-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR CITY LOTS ON 5TH-AV., Mount Vernon, Westchester County, to a cash customer. Inquire of Dr. BOND, No. 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand-st.

FOR SALE—6TH-AV. PROPERTY, ON THE east side, about forty feet, between 36th and 37th sts. Apply to S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $35,000. For particulars, apply to H. BAYLIS, No. 15 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON GREENE-st., between Prince and Houston sts. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot No. 97 Sackett-st. Apply to JOHN A. LYDECKER, No. 107 Union-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 37 Jane-st., near 8th-av., 21x40, in first-rate order. Immediate possession. A man on the premises to show. Apply to W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-st., with L on Perry-st., including bulkhead and water rights. Price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A STORE OF ABOUT 80 to 100 feet deep, and 25 feet wide, situated between Murray and Canal sts. and Church and Elm sts. Address T. P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front dwelling on 34th-st., opposite the Blind Asylum. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME FIRST-class dwelling on 34th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

BROADWAY.—TO BE LEASED FOR TWENTY years, with renewals, the valuable property of Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., extending through and including No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet front on Broadway and 25 feet front on Crosby-st., containing about 10,000 square feet of land. The situation and size of the above is well adapted for a bank, or other large institution. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—At Great Neck, L. I., on the water, seventeen miles from the city; ten and eighteen rooms; stables, gardens, ice-houses, (filled,) shade, bathing, &c.; good roads; steamboat from Peck-slip, railroad now building. Apply to SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., or on the premises to E. L. TREDWELL.

TO LET OR LEASE—ELEGANT BRICK MANsion at Tubby Hook; has gas, water, furnace, and all modern conveniences; carriage house, stable, gardener's house, ice house, &c.; five acres of ground, with or without furniture; seven minutes from railroad station, thirty minutes by rail from 30th-st. depot, and five miles from Central Park. Apply to
F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

TO LET—DUANE-STREET STORE—THE FIRST floor and basement of the brown-stone front, No. 159 Duane-st., 26x72 feet, near West Broadway. Apply to C. HALL, No 80 Vesey-st.

TO LET.—LOFTS AND OFFICES IN THE brown-stone front building Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st., near Cliff-st. E. P. S RYDER, No. 60 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WILLING TO pay liberally for suitable accommodations, desires a comfortable room and select board, with a private, genteel family; location central. Address B. N., Box No. 3,730 Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS WITH board, on first floor of No. 16 Clinton-st., to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, from Saturday next.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AN UNFURNISHED room; a room and bed-room adjoining, pleasantly located; neighborhood good; location desirable. Apply at No. 203 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT NO. 35 East 10th-st.; very moderate terms to either gentlemen or ladies.

ROOM AND BEDROOM TO LET IN 3d-av. Apply to A. J., in bank.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.
The business heretofore conducted by the undersigned, under the name and style of M. W. STARIN & CO., will be hereafter known and conducted under the name of STARIN & FLOYD, at No. 209 Duane-st., without other change. M. W. STARIN.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865. EDWIN FLOYD.

STARIN & FLOYD,
GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR EXPORT,
No. 209 Duane-st.,
NEW-YORK,
are prepared to make liberal cash advances on Produce consigned to their address.
Orders for Butter and Cheese, for export to any part of the world, will receive great care and attention.
BY PERMISSION, THEY REFER TO
Irving Bank, New-York.
Oriental Bank, New-York.
H. J. Messenger, Esq., Banker, New-York.
J. C. Harriott, Esq., President Brevoort Insurance Company, New-York.
Messrs. Cape & Floyd, New-York.
Cayuga County Bank, Auburn, N. Y.
Bank of Whitestown, Whitestown, N. Y.
First National Bank, Jamestown, N. Y.
First National Bank, Bath, N. Y.
H. J. Messenger's Bank, Cortlandt, N. Y.
Messrs. Gaylord, Leavenworth & Co., Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.
Joseph B. Reevey, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.
Addison Hills, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
C. C. Dennis, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
Wm. S. Brown, Esq., Erie, Penn.
Thomas Carse, Esq., Jeffersonville, Ind.
Messrs. Miller & Greiner, Buffalo, N. Y.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of PHILIP SCHIEFFELIN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. PHILIP SCHIEFFELIN and EUGENE SCHIEFFELIN retire from business.
Either of the copartners will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation. PHILIP SCHIEFFELIN.
GEO. WM. SOUTHWICK,
EUGENE SCHIEFFELIN.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

GEO. WM. SOUTHWICK having succeeded to the wholesale drug business of the late firm of PHILIP SCHIEFFELIN & CO., will continue it, on his own account, as heretofore, at Nos. 58 and 60 Vesey-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of MURPHY & GRISWOLD, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
THOMAS MURPHY,
WM. C. GRISWOLD.

The business will hereafter be conducted by CHAS. ATWOOD, Jr., at No. 22 Walker-st., and we take great pleasure in recommending our old friends and customers to extend their patronage to him.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of HENRY A. HEISER & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
HENRY A. HEISER,
HENRY A. HEISER, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

HENRY A. HEISER, Jr. will continue the business under the name of HENRY A. HEISER'S SON. HENRY A. HEISER is fully authorized to transact any business for my account, by full power of attorney from me.
HENRY A. HEISER, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm of BENTLEY & BURTON, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The unsettled business of the firm will be closed by the general partners.
NORMAN S. BENTLEY, } General Partners.
CHARLES W. BURTON, }
WILLIAM J. GORDON, }
GEORGE A. FELLOWS, } Special Partners.
SOLOMON D. McMILLAN, }
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the same name, and will continue the wholesale grocery business at the same place, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.
NORMAN S. BENTLEY,
CHARLES W. BURTON.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WILCOX, ROGERS & GRAVES is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JAMES WILCOX and JESSE A. GRAVES, under the firm name of WILCOX & GRAVES, at No. 530 Broadway, who alone are authorized to settle the business of the late firm and sign in liquidation.
JAMES WILCOX,
H. L. ROGERS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865. J. A. GRAVES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM expires this day by limitation. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the name of SCHUYLER, HARTLEY, GRAHAM & CO.
JACOB R. SCHUYLER,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
MALCOLM GRAHAM,
HENRY TORNES,
CHARLES W. MAY, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE CONNECTION OF GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER with the firm of VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS, having expired by its own limitation, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER & CO., for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 24 Broad-st.
GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER,
S. V. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE FIRM OF BROOKS & CUMMINGS, of No. 123 Avenue D, New-York, is dissolved on this date by mutual consent. All the business of said firm is to be settled by RUFUS BROOKS.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.
RUFUS BROOKS,
WILLIAM CUMMINGS.

The business will be continued at the same place by the undersigned. R. BROOKS.

MR. FREDERICK KISSAM IS THIS day admitted as a partner in our firm.
A. W. SPIES & CO.
NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1865.

THE IMPORTING AND DEALING IN GUNS and Cutlery will be continued as heretofore at No. 187 Broadway, under the firm of
SPIES, KISSAM & CO.

CHARLES T. GRIFFITH AND DOWN D. WILLIAMSON, Jr., have withdrawn from the copartnership of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., and the business will be continued by the remaining partner, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON, under the same name of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.
DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
DOWN D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of OTIS W. BOOTH & CO., for the transaction of a general merchandise brokerage business.
OTIS W. BOOTH,
JOHN H. LINSLY,
CHARLES E. BOOTH.
No. 111 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK; Feb. 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the firm and name of TERRY, DAVIS & CO., is dissolved by agreement. SAMUEL H. TERRY will alone use the firm name, in liquidation, to settle up the business.
SAMUEL H. TERRY,
WILLIAM H. DAVIS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865. ROBERT SCOTT.

FREDERICK A. HARTER AND GEORGE F. NESBITT, JR., have been admitted partners in our house. The business of the firm will be conducted as heretofore, under the title of
GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

MR. STEPHEN RICH RETIRES THIS day from our firm.
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan 28, 1865.

MR. E. DAVIS WHITING IS ADMITTED as a partner in our firm from this day.
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE CONNECTION OF MR. G. VAN RENSSELAER with our firm ceases this day, by its own limitation. VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, Feb 1, 1865.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED AS PARTNER, Mr. BENJAMIN H. CARY, and will continue the Leather and Finding business under the firm name of MULFORD & CARY. E. MULFORD.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GEN'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1865.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 6th prox., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York:
Worsted Lace, scarlet, 1¼ inch and ¾ inch, standard.
Trumpet Crooks, standard.
Invalid Corps Jackets, standard.
Hospital Tent Pins, large, standard.
Hospital Tent Pins, small, standard.
Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can commence and complete the delivery of all they bid for.
All proposals should be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for,") and addressed to Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., New-York City.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such number as may from time to time be required, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month from the 15th of February, 1865, to the 1st of April, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on SATURDAY of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.
As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle, the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid, when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:
"I, A— B—, of the city or town of —, county of —, State of —, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at the Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said city, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding *one thousand* head, in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at — cents per pound, gross weight."
To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled. "——, ——."
Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for that purpose.
The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer—such certificate to accompany the proposal.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.
R. F. CLARKE,
Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with
CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.
Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk. E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—DR. HARRISON adopts this method of informing the ladies that he devotes his practice especially to the treatment of female diseases, such as pains in the back and loins, leucorrhœa, (or whites,) painful menstruation, cessation of mensus, or change of life, etc. All irregularities and obstructions of the mensus, from whatever cause, totally removed in a few hours without danger or pain. Ladies thus afflicted, who may visit this city, will find it to their interest to consult Dr. Harrison, as one interview is quite sufficient, and they will not be detained. Dr. Harrison's infallible female monthly regulator, sent to all parts of the United States and Canada; price $5. Office No. 24 East 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery, New-York City.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and accoucher, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Is sure to give relief to the most anxious patient in twenty-four hours time. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

MME. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Amity-place, can be consulted on all diseases of females. Medicines safe and certain. Convenient rooms for ladies who desire good care and medical attendance during confinement.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

PRINTING.

NEW TYPE, NEW PRESS, NEW BOOKS.—TROBSHAW'S job printing office, and agency for Mimpriss' Gospel Treasury, for S. S. use, No. 56 Fulton-st., New-York. Orders respectfully solicited. Terms cash. Pastors, superintendents and teachers are invited to call and examine.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRA DIAVOLO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, THE UNKNOWN PRISONER, &c.—Day and Evening.

WALLACK'S—CHARLES THE SECOND—UNCLE JOHN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

NIBLO'S—THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY—YANKEE COURTSHIP.

DODWORTH HALL—VANDENHOFF READINGS.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The peace news this morning affords the important intelligence that Secretary SEWARD yesterday morning telegraphed to the President that his presence was needed at Fortress Monroe. The President at once took a special car for Annapolis, which place he reached at 1 P. M., and immediately embarked on the steamer *Thomas Colyer* for Fortress Monroe, where he undoubtedly arrived before breakfast this morning. From the army we learn that, permission having been accorded, the rebel Commissioners were received into our lines, and escorted to City Point on Tuesday afternoon, and that on Wednesday morning they were on board Gen. GRANT'S dispatch boat at City Point, apparently awaiting the arrival of some one from Washington. It is possible that a conference to-day, either at Fortress Monroe or City Point, may be the result of these movements.

The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, writing under date of Jan. 26, has the following with reference to the movements of Gen. THOMAS' army: "There is very little of interest transpiring here, just now; but the lull will be broken in good time by a general advance of 40,000 cavalry into the State of Alabama. To destroy the remnant of HOOD'S army, to open the Alabama River, and seize and hold the towns of Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, is the task assigned to THOMAS, and whenever all is prepared, he will move, in conjunction with Gen. CANBY; and such a clearing out as HOOD will then receive will only find a parallel in that of last December in front of this city. The few thousand men the rebels can muster to resist the avalanche which is about to be hurled against them, will be scattered like chaff before a hurricane. The disheartened men will seek their homes, as the Tennesseeans sought theirs, after the battles of the 15th and 16th of December."

The steamship *Rebecca Clyde*, Capt. WILLETTS, which left this port Jan. 14, with a cargo of provisions subscribed by the citizens of New-York for the relief of the Savannah sufferers, arrived at this port last night from that city, bringing a full cargo of cotton, consigned to Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, Collector of the Port. She has also several passengers, among whom are Messrs. GRINNELL, LAW, CHITTENDEN, FISH, BAXTER, BABCOCK, LATHROP, and other prominent gentlemen of this city. From our Savannah files of the 28th ult. we obtain the details of the great conflagration which occurred on the night of Jan. 27. Two fires took place, by which 225 buildings were destroyed, reducing two entire squares to ashes. No lives were lost, but several women and children were gallantly rescued from great peril by the soldiers. A great panic was caused by the burning of the old rebel naval arsenal, which contained a great deal of ammunition, the explosion of shells sending terror throughout the city.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from Hilton Head, Jan. 28, arrived at Fortress Monroe, Jan. 31, and reports that the latest intelligence from SHERMAN'S army placed it about 40 miles from Charleston, and rapidly advancing. The rebels were offering resistance whenever possible, but always forced back. Forage and subsistence were being found in large quantities by our soldiers in the country through which they passed. No serious resistance from the enemy was anticipated before reaching the vicinity of Charleston.

A torpedo-boat was left by the rebels aground just above the obstructions, in their late ironclad raid. Commander NICHOLS was ordered to send a night expedition for the purpose of capturing her, which was successful, and the boat is now in our possession. She had two good engines and two torpedoes on board.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was presented calling upon the Secretary of War for the publication of the record of the court-martial in the case of Col. NORTH. A bill was introduced for a Territorial Government of the Indian country. After an attempt by Mr. SUMNER to call up the resolution relating to the Peace Commissioners, the resolution declaring that the electoral vote of certain States shall not be counted, was taken up. An animated discussion ensued, in which nearly all the members participated, but no conclusion was arrived at prior to the adjournment at 4 o'clock.

In the House, a bill was passed to pay the surviving revolutionary pensioners a gratuity of $300 a year, in addition to their pensions. Mr. JULIAN introduced an important bill relative to the mineral lands of the United States. It contains many new and radical changes. The report from the Conference Committee on the Freedman's Bureau was received, and, after discussion, postponed for one week. The bill to aid the improvement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal was then taken up, and, after a lively discussion, it was passed. The House, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, insisted on its non-concurrence in the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation Bill. The House soon after adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, bills were reported to prevent the defacement of natural scenery, and to facilitate acquisition of lands for the extension of the Croton Water Works. Bills were passed incorporating the Union League Club of New-York, and also the Olympic Club of New-York.

In the Assembly the Governor sent in a dispatch received from the Senate Committee in Washington, who announced that they had obtained the President's consent to set aside for the present the recent action by which 16,000 was added to the quota of New-York, and the quota of each district is therefore reduced by 25 per cent. Bills were passed to provide additional means for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers, and to provide for a public market in the City of New-York.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool Jan. 21, via Queenstown Jan. 22, arrived at Halifax yesterday. Her news is two days later. The London *Globe* authoritatively denies the reports of the departure of British troops for Canada. The Captain of the *Sea Kung*, now the *Shenandoah*, had been again arrested, charged with enlisting men for that vessel. He was admitted to bail. It is denied that the Queen will open Parliament in person. The shipping of the Atlantic telegraph cable from the works of Messrs. GLASS, ELIOT & Co. to the vessels which are to convey it to the steamship *Great Eastern*, commenced on the 19th of January, and will continue without intermission until the end of May, when all the cable will be coiled on board of the great ship. In the Spanish Senate the opposition moved an amendment to the Queen's address, declaring a new electoral law necessary, demanding representation for the Antilles, and the preservation of San Domingo to Spain.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room ranged about the same yesterday as on Wednesday—205¼@203¼@205½. Government Stocks steady; the railway speculation dull. Money easy.

A less extensive business was reported yesterday in the principal kinds of produce and merchandise; prices, in most instances, favored purchasers. Very moderate freight engagements transpired.

The collections of Internal Revenue in this city for the month of January amount to $3,214,676 35.

Mr. HORACE CUSHING, of No. 18 West Thirty-third-street, committed suicide on the morning of the 25th ult., by leaping from a second-story window. An inquest in the case was concluded yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE.

JOHN BEND, a sailor, leaped from a window in the fourth story of the Sailors' Home, in Cherry-street, yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. An inquest was held by Coroner COLLIN.

GEORGE WHITE, having been sentenced to the Penitentiary, committed suicide by hanging on board the Blackwell's Island boat.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place yesterday. A report by the Executive Committee was read, favoring a general tax on all sales of merchandise for increasing the internal revenues; favoring the prosecution of the work of extending the canal facilities of the country, as affecting the trade between the East and the West by the Great Ship Canal; urging the necessity of having a mail steamship line from California to China, and recommending the establishment of a naval mail ship line between this country and Brazil. The report, with resolutions to a similar effect, was adopted. The Arbitration Committee submitted a report in favor of the bill now before Congress for establishing a general bankruptcy law, which was adopted. The report on the Reciprocity Treaty was also presented and adopted. A letter was read by the Secretary, Mr. J. A. STEVENS, presenting to the Chamber on behalf of himself and a number of other gentlemen, a portrait of JOHN ALSOP, one of the incorporators and the first President of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors are about to issue Bounty Fund Bonds to the amount of $500,000, redeemable on the 1st of May, 1875. Bids for the bonds will be received up to Wednesday, the 8th inst.

AMELIA LAMBERT, a girl 15 years of age, was found lying on the sidewalk in Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, suffering from small-pox. The girl stated she had been in service in the family of GEORGE SWAIN, who live at the corner of Hamilton avenue and Summit-street, and that on discovering she was sick with small-pox, they turned her out of the house.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted an ordinance making it a penal offence to take recruits from this city to other localities. Resolutions donating $2,000 to the Five Points' House of Industry, and a like sum to the Five Points' Mission, were adopted, and the board adjourned to Monday next. The Board of Aldermen did not meet yesterday.

Chief-Justice CHASE, on the 31st ult., delivered his first elaborate opinion in the Supreme Court. It happened to be on a question of international importance. A few days after taking New-Orleans, the steamer *Circassian* was captured by one of our vessels while attempting to run the blockade into New-Orleans, under the impression that it was still in rebel possession. The owner of the *Circassian* claimed that although they had intended to run the blockade, yet, New-Orleans having been taken by our forces, the blockade was therefore raised, and the voyage of their vessel was thus converted into a lawful one, for which it cannot be taken as a prize. The Chief-Justice held that the occupation of the city by our forces did not raise the blockade, and that it was not raised until the President had, by proclamation, declared the port open one. All the Judges concurred in his decision except Justice NELSON, who gave a dissenting opinion.

It is understood that Congressman MCBRIDE, of Oregon, has received the appointment of Chief Justice of Idaho.

A paper was read before the American Geographical and Statistical Society last evening, by Mr. FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, Superintendent of the State Census of 1855, giving a historical sketch of the census in New-York, and a statement of the plan of the census to be taken in this State during the present year.

A correspondent, writing from Memphis, alludes to the cotton trade thus: "Cotton is now coming in pretty freely, some thirty thousand bales having been brought in since the 1st of January. On last Thursday, from some cause or other, it declined to ninety-eight, on Friday it recovered and went up to a dollar and ten, but has again declined. The operators do not pretend to assign a reason for this fluctuation. There is a great deal of cotton still in the country, and all that is needed to get it out is the carrying out of President LINCOLN'S instructions and the regulations of the Treasury Department."

THE NEW-YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE BANKRUPT BILL.—The committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, to which the petition of the Boston Chamber against the Bankrupt Bill was referred, made yesterday a pointed and conclusive report in favor of the measure as it now stands before the Senate. The committee have come to the conclusion—and in this we are satisfied the great body of our New-York merchants agree with them—that the bill, in the shape in which it passed the House of Representatives, is so framed as to give ample assurance of protection to the interests of the creditor. The committee do not feel competent to declare in an unqualified manner whether, by any positive enactments of Congress rebel debtors in the South may be prevented from profiting by the proposed law. But they point out that much time must in any case elapse before debts due to our merchants here can be collected at the South—time at least sufficient to enable the dishonest debtor to place his assets beyond the reach of his creditors.

This is, in the main, the view that has been presented in these columns time and again. If the local statutes in force prior to the rebellion have wiped out—as they probably have done—nine-tenths of the indebtedness of Southern merchants to the North, what redress is there in merely leaving the bankrupt law as it now stands? That is the main point for the opponents of the bill to answer. And it is satisfactory to find the leading commercial body in the United States taking the decided stand it does in favor of the proposed law. The Senate is not supposed to be subject to strong outside influence. But we venture to hope that a measure which is so loudly called for by the mass of the people, and which received so emphatic an indorsement by the House, will be passed without any further unnecessary delay.

The Peace Palaver.

The President and Secretary of State have gone to meet the emissaries from Richmond. If they find them empowered and inclined to talk of peace on the basis of Union, we presume they will be permitted to come to Washington. If their only errand is to insist on independence, probably they will have leave to return at once to their own capital.

This action of the Administration seems to us judicious. It certainly is as respectful and deferential as the most fastidious could desire: while it saves the country from the interminable speculations which would follow the appearance of these gentlemen in Washington. If they were to visit that city they would hold a perpetual levee. Every "peace man," in Congress and out, would call to pay his respects and converse concerning the prospects of peace. Every time one of these ambassadors winked, far-sighted reporters would announce the fact to an anxious world, and would build thereon conclusions of momentous import concerning the fate of the nation. The telegraphic wires would groan under reports of what they said and how they looked. A touch of indigestion on the part of Mr. STEPHENS in the morning would send gold higher than a kite; while if Mr. HUNTER should be seen to look smilingly out of Willard's seventeenth story window, Wall-street would regard peace as certain to be concluded within twenty minutes. What CAMPBELL might say to Noodle, or what his body-servant might hint to Doodle, would be repeated confidentially to a hundred and fifty persons within an hour. Politicians who are still looking for Southern votes and talking about slavery with bated breath lest they should offend their "natural allies," would sit at the feet of these rebel Gamaliels to catch drops of comfort and wisdom for the edification of their party at home. It would, of course, be the cue of this diplomatic trio to encourage their friends and perplex their enemies as much as possible. They would say to each precisely what would answer their purpose best, and if they did not succeed in persuading our Government to stop the war, we may rely upon it they would leave behind them a party duly instructed and thoroughly inclined to throw the blame upon the President and his advisers.

President LINCOLN has spoiled this little game by a very simple expedient. Instead of bringing the Commissioners to Washington he has gone to them in the camp. He is perfectly willing to hear whatever they may have to say, but he don't intend they shall talk to miscellaneous audiences or promulgate their discourses at random through the public press. The country will commend his discretion.

Unquestionably the appearance of Peace Commissioners in our camp is a fact of considerable importance. It either indicates a disposition for peace, or a necessity for satisfying public sentiment at the South that peace is unattainable. In either case it shows that we are making progress in the war. It is the first time the rebel authorities have made any advances toward peace, and some motive of more than ordinary weight must have moved them now. The more sanguine believe that they are satisfied the rebellion is a failure, their independence hopeless, and peace an absolute necessity for the Southern people. If they have really come to this conclusion, and are ready to act upon it, then peace is undoubtedly near at hand, for we have not the slightest doubt that, upon all secondary and minor points, they will be met and treated with the utmost liberality by the President. We confess we have as yet seen nothing to satisfy us that the rebel authorities have reached this mood.

The Popularity of the Constitutional Amendment.

The Amendment obtained a majority in the House exceeding expectation. Its popularity, as now manifesting itself through the country, is more surprising yet. It is not only hailed with universal joy by the friends of the Administration, but it receives the willing acceptance, if not the positive favor, of the party which heretofore has stood firmly by every interest of slavery. The "Democracy," which always before the war rallied with peculiar spirit upon the slavery-protecting sections of the Constitution, and whose great watchword since the war, has been "the Constitution as it is," now move not a step in earnest, or lift a finger, to save slavery. A certain force of habit causes a portion of them to mouth a phrase or two of dissent, but there is no heart in it. They neither make, nor attempt to make, any serious fight. Whether or not they have the grace to welcome the right, they at least have the sense to recognize the inevitable.

The truth is, that this amendment is merely supplementary work—a form to close up what has already become essentially a finality. It is burying that from which the life has departed, and which stinks in the nostrils. The war had already given slavery its death-wound. What the amendment has to do is only to shovel it under, beyond resurrection.

The Southern people themselves, with all their errors and delusions, do not longer imagine that slavery can be saved. They have gradually come to a full understanding that the institution must come to an end without alternative. They realize that the armies of the "Confederacy" cannot be kept up to the fighting standard without enlisting such numbers of the slaves, and emancipating such numbers of their wives and children, as would make it objectless to try to keep the remainder in bondage. They also are as sensible that slavery could never enjoy peace and security again under a restored Union—that even at best, its existence would be a constant conflict, and an intolerable plague.

The change of feeling here in the North toward slavery since the war commenced is deemed wonderful. All the former charity which so largely prevailed has fallen into unqualified aversion, and all the former aversion has sunk into intensest detestation. All this has been the result of the tremendous attrition of the war—an attrition which has gradually ground to powder every pro-slavery bias here in the North. This effect here is patent to everybody; but we are too apt to make no account of any corresponding change in the South. We easily assume that the Southern people have yet the same intense attachment to slavery that so strongly characterized them at the beginning of the contest. The thing is morally impossible. To suppose it is to suppose the Southern people "stocks and stones," incapable of all reflection, insensible to all experience. The great fact has been brought home to them, as never before, that the moral sentiment of the world is irreconcilably opposed to slavery. Before the war they had deluded themselves into the belief that the civilized world might be converted to pro-slavery ideas; or, at least, that its interests in the staples produced by slavery would secure a general friendship toward their Government. The matter has been put to a test, and it is found that the European sentiment against slavery is as firmly planted as Gibraltar—that all considerations, whether material or political, in favor of breaking up the American Union, and securing success to the "Confederacy," are absolutely null before this moral intolerance of what is deemed an outrage upon humanity.

How can it be supposed that a proud people can complacently cling to an institution which thus precludes every helping hand, even in their most trying hour, from those who would fain be their best friends? They may assume very independent tones about it; but it is not in civilized human nature to be insensible to such an alienation from the sympathies of the world. It is not possible for the Southern people to retain their old devotion to slavery, after such a practical realization that slavery puts them under the ban.

It is getting plain to the rebels that their attainment of independence is impossible. The South is daily becoming more and more shut up to the single question, whether to come back to the Union or to consent to foreign connections, which will be equivalent to a foreign protectorate. Slavery has no practical concern in either decision. In all Southern discussions, it is admitted or implied that both alike would involve its abandonment. And what is particularly observable is, that this necessity is nowhere urged as a reason for standing out against either course. The great feeling appealed to against returning to the Union, is pride; and the great argument plied is the loss of State rights. The saving of slavery appears to be no longer an object of hope or thought. We have yet to see the first intimation in the Southern press that the prospective passage of the Constitutional amendment destroying slavery forever, is a new motive for remaining out of the Union. It is not recognized as having any bearing upon the question; and its adoption by the loyal States will not retard restoration one instant.

Our State Legislatures, twenty-two of which are now in session, are vieing with each other, in the promptness of their adoption of the Amendment. The ratification of the entire twenty-seven, necessary to give it effect, it is now quite certain, will be secured before the year closes.

Prize Laws—Case of the Circassian.

The first of that series of cases before our prize courts which have given rise to so much discussion, oftentimes acrimonious, in England and France, about the principles of prize law and the rights of neutrals, has reached a final decision in the Supreme Court of the United States. We refer to the case of the *Circassian*, in which Chief Justice CHASE a few days since rendered the decision of the court, affirming the decree of condemnation entered against the vessel and her cargo by Judge MARVIN, in the District Court of Florida.

The case occurred some time ago, and the facts of it may have perhaps been driven out of our readers' memories by the many other prize cases which have since that time occupied the attention more prominently. The *Circassian* was sent from Bordeaux on an ostensible voyage to Havana. She was owned by ZACHARIAH C. PEARSON, that unlucky Mayor of Hull, whose ventures in the blockade-running business ultimately landed him in the Bankruptcy Court. When she was about to be captured by the *Somerset*, being then about thirty miles from Havana, her Master burned up a package of letters; but, in other letters which were not destroyed, there was found conclusive proof that the vessel was sent from Bordeaux with the intention to touch at Havana, and then to enter the port of New-Orleans, in violation of the blockade then existing. The evidence on this point, according to the statement of it, in the opinion of the District Judge, was not open to question. The owner of the vessel in his charter-party agreed that she should break the blockade if required; and the charterer agreed with some of the shippers of goods on board that she should break it; some of the bills of lading consigned the goods directly to merchants at New-Orleans, to whom also there were letters directed, and no bill of lading called for their delivery anywhere else.

As to these facts there could not be very much dispute, and the appeal would hardly have been rested on the facts of the case. It doubtless brought up the question whether, admitting that the vessel was intended to go from Havana to New-Orleans, she could be made a lawful prize while she was on her way to Havana. There have not been wanting those who have argued that a capture, under such circumstances, was unauthorized. The contrary rule has been attacked as an innovation upon old rules, and an attack upon the rights of honest neutrals, which, if sustained by our court of last resort, would justify reprisals upon our Government.

The affirmance of this case of the *Circassian*, as we understand it, does affirm the correctness of this rule. We doubt not that the reasoning of the decision of the court is clear enough to satisfy justice. Whether it will satisfy those who have lost the immense profits which they had anticipated from running the blockade under the protection of opposite views of the law, may well be doubted.

But the decision points to an affirmance by the court of those views of prize law which we have maintained, and we think that foreign Governments will hesitate before they treat the judgments of that tribunal as so wanting in equity as to justify reprisals.

Our Relations with Canada—An Alien Bill Under Discussion.

A bill of more than local interest was passed to its second reading in the Canadian House of Assembly on Tuesday. It is a measure giving power to the Provincial Government, under certain conditions, to remove such aliens from the country as may have proved themselves unworthy of an asylum therein. In other words, it is an alien act of a most stringent character, framed in part upon various British acts, such as those passed in 1772, in 1802, 1803, 1814, 1815 and 1848; as also in part upon the statute passed by the American Congress in 1888, to prevent incursions hence into the Provinces during the insurrectionary epoch.

We publish this morning the most important portion of the debate which took place on the motion for the second reading of the bill. From this debate we discover in the speeches of the Liberal Conservative Ministers that they are determined to take the most effectual legislative precautions against future raids, while the *Rouge* or Red Republican party, in alliance with the Tories, denounce any interference with the liberty which the "raiders" have heretofore enjoyed. No opposition of practical account, however, could be made to the progress of the bill, which passed to its second reading by an overwhelming majority.

Among the more stringent provisions of this proposed Alien Act, we find certain that are worth notice. Upon the complaint of a resident of the Province, the Governor-General may order an alien to leave the Province at any time within His Excellency's own discretion, after giving intimation of the intended expulsion through the *Official Gazette*. No personal notification is required to be given. If the order of expulsion is neglected or disobeyed, the alien may be imprisoned without process of law, and simply upon the Governor's warrant. The term of imprisonment for disobedience is limited to twelve months. The chief mitigating features in favor of the alien are that he is supplied with a summary of the charges brought against him, and may be allowed, if it is thought proper, to offer rebutting evidence before the Governor in Council to prove his innocence. The act otherwise is evidently intended to be of the most summary kind. And we gather incidentally from the debate that it has been strongly urged upon the Provincial authorities by the Imperial Government.

THE COMING DRAFT.—Messrs. ANDREWS and BELL, of the State Senate, have succeeded in securing a suspension of that portion of the approaching draft which was added to the original quota of New-York by the order of Jan. 24. This will reduce the draft at the outset about *one-fifth*,—to about 16,000 in this city. The propriety of the increased quota demanded by Gen. FRY is to be made the subject of further inquiry.

We trust these gentlemen will be able to give us, upon their return, some intelligible explanation of the grounds on which the original quota was so largely increased. The subject thus far seems to have been involved in impenetrable mystery. It is alleged that a *revision* of the original quota showed this increase to be necessary. But why? Was the original calculation incorrect? Was it an error in arithmetic, or were credits allowed which ought not to have been? Neither the Governor nor our Board of Supervisors, nor anybody else, so far as we are aware, has any knowledge whatever on this point. We hope the Senate Committee will have succeeded in extracting some information from the Provost-Marshal-General which will enlighten the public mind. We can then judge of the justice of the loud complaints so universally made of the action of that official.

SENATOR WADE AND THE PRESIDENT.—We fear that Senator WADE is falling into a chronic state of discontent. He seems to be especially indignant with the President for having allowed Mr. BLAIR to go to Richmond, and declared his determination a day or two since, to "*know* how he came to do it, if there is power in the United States Senate to be informed on that subject." We share Mr. WADE'S curiosity and his disapprobation to some extent; but so old and so accomplished a statesman as he is ought to know that there are some things which the President of the United States may do without asking consent of the Senate, and without holding himself responsible to the Ohio Senator.

AMERICAN MILITARY AND NAVAL IMPROVEMENTS.—No matter what great national advantages are to be gained by a decided military or naval improvement, there are always those who are unwilling that the country should be benefited except through themselves. The great opposition with which the introduction of the Monitor system has been met is an illustration of this. To prove the uselessness or inferiority of monitors, a long list of iron-clads, belonging to the French and English navies, are quoted, carrying a large number of guns, and it is left to be inferred that as we have not such a number of vessels of this class, with such a large armament, we should have but little chance against these Powers in a naval war. The facts are, however, the very reverse of what they appear on the surface to be.

The English and French have tried to construct sea-going iron-clads *on the previously existing type of the wooden war vessel.* They have constructed a large number of good sea-going vessels, but not one of them accomplishes the only purpose of an iron-clad ship—that of resisting the heaviest shot that can be fired at them.

We have begun quite in the other direction by first trying to make a perfect iron-clad that would float; this all our early monitors could do; and we believe that in the *Dunderberg*, and perhaps also in the *Dictator* and *Puritan*, we have improved upon this type so far as to make a sea-going iron-clad.

Added to this we have constructed the only successfully large bore ordnance capable of penetrating ordinary iron plates, and we therefore in such vessels as the larger monitors concentrate the greatest power of aggression with the greatest power of resistance of any existing naval construction.

We have done all this at a very small per centage of the cost expended by either England or France upon their iron-clads. These vessels may be far from accomplishing all that could be wished; but what little they profess to do they do well, and they do this by aiming directly and in a common-sense way to do simply what they profess. The vessels with which they are contrasted have huge pretensions, not one of which they are able successfully to maintain.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MARETZEK'S season commenced last evening, under auspices that were most flattering to the *impresario* and agreeable to the audience. The house was full, and the weather was fine. We have seldom seen a more fashionable assembly. The boxes were filled, the parquet and balcony crowed, and up stairs the lieges—who were privileged to hear good music for little money—cropped out in black but not picturesque masses. "Don Sebastian" was played. Mad. ZUCCHI, as the heroine, renewed the triumphs of last season. She was in superb voice, and threw into the *rôle* of *Zaida* all that subdued intensity which belongs to the best school of Italian art, but is exhibited to us but rarely on the American stage. Sig. MASSIMILIANI'S *rentrée* is memorable for the fact that it marks a distinct improvement in his style. His manner is no longer indifferent. He acts. In the *ritornelli*, which are embarrassing to the best dramatic artists, he succeeded last evening in giving a bearable idea of the emotion—or change of emotion—intended by the composer, and throughout he exhibited strength, individuality, and even power. We record these facts with pleasure, because the defect of Signor MASSIMILIANI'S style, so far, has been a lack of warmness and identification with the character he was interpreting. In every other respect the gentleman's impersonation was admirable. He has seldom been in better voice. The romanza at the end of the second act was superbly rendered—the high note flowing easily and melodiously from his well-trained voice. Signor BELLINI—most conscientious, enthusiastic, and striving of artist—was excellent as *Camoens*. The performance, indeed, was in all respects a happy inauguration of a season which, although the last, bids fair to be the most brilliant on Mr. MARETZEK'S honorable record.

To-night (Friday) AUBER'S opera of "Fra Diavolo" will be given; and on Saturday, at the matinée, "Il Poliuto."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

THE FARRAGUT TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. MARSHALL, of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, arrived here this morning with the testimonial to Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, consisting of $50,000 in 7-30 United States bonds, contributed by the merchants and business men of New-York. Mr. MARSHALL presented the box containing the bonds in a neat and appropriate speech, and the Admiral made a most felicitous acknowledgment of the substantial token of regard for his eminent services.

THE NEW-YORK QUOTA AND THE COMING DRAFT.

A delegation of leading New-Yorkers arrived here this morning, among whom are ORISON BLUNT, WM. M. TAUMAN, and P. M. WETMORE, on the subject of the draft. They have been in conference with the proper authorities, but with what success, is not known. They will not leave for some days. Secretary STANTON has been applied to to-day by leading gentlemen from different States to postpone the coming draft for two or three weeks, but he declines to interfere.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

The Ways and Means Committee consumed their entire session to-day in discussing the tax on tobacco. Many members of the committee think it would be better to tax manufactured articles by the pound. It has been shown by both assessors and collectors that the present mode of taxing this article is altogether too intricate, and that it needs simplification.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

THE APPRAISERS IN THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Treasury Department has sent to Representative WASHBURNE, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, the draft of a bill amendatory of the law relative to the Appraisers in the New-York Custom-house. It provides for the appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of an appraiser and nine assistant appraisers, one of which shall act in lieu of the special examiner of drugs and medicines, in place of the clerks now employed. The Secretary of the Treasury may appoint such examiners, upon examination of the appraiser as may be necessary, and also the clerks, samplers and messengers: shall limit and fix their number and compensation; and all are forbidden to act as agents or participate in any commercial or mercantile business. The salary of the appraiser is fixed at $5,000, and the assistants, $3,500 each.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

The House to-day unanimously passed a bill giving a gratuity of $300 a year to each of the five surviving revolutionary pensioners, in addition to the pension of $100 which they now receive. In January, 1864, there were only twelve remaining, seven of whom have since died. The names of the only survivors are as follows: LEMUEL COOK, enlisted in Hatfield, Mass., ninety-eight years of age, now residing at Clarendon, Orleans County, N. Y.; SAMUEL DOWNEY, enlisted in Carroll County, N. H., ninety-eight years of age, now living at Edenburgh, Saratoga County, N. Y.; WILLIAM HUTCHINS, enlisted in Newcastle, Me., one hundred years of age, residing at Penobscot, Me.; ALEXANDER MASONEY, enlisted at Lake George, N. Y., as a drummer boy, ninety-four years of age, residing at Yates, Orleans County, N. Y.; JAMES BEARTHAM, a substitute for a drafted man in Southampton County, Va., living in Missouri, in his one hundred and first year.

The War in the Southwest.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 2.

Major-Gen. BURBRIDGE and Col. FARLEIGH returned to-day—the former resuming his command, and the latter, for the present, his position as commandant of his post.

Yesterday's Nashville *Union* says intelligence, entirely reliable, reports that TAYLOR'S (late HOOD'S) army is rapidly disbanding, and that deserters by hundreds are coming into our lines.

GRAND TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—Last evening, Division No. 99 Sons of Temperance held a grand festival in the Tabernacle, corner of Noble-street and Union-avenue, Greenpoint. About 450 ladies and gentlemen were seated at the well-spread tables. D. P. WATKINS, W. P., presided, and addresses were delivered by Rev. T. S. CUTLER and others.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Return of the Relief Ship Rebecca Clyde.

The Reception of the Supplies at Savannah.

Enthusiastic Meeting of the Citizens.

DETAILS OF THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Two Hundred and Twenty-five Buildings Burned.

Explosion of the Rebel Naval Arsenal

The steamer *Rebecca Clyde*, which, it will be remembered, was generously given by the New-York and Washington Steamship Company to carry the New-York supplies to the needy of Savannah, arrived off Quarantine last night, having on board the deputation sent by the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange to superintend the distribution of their bounty, Messrs. ARCHIBALD BAXTER, C. H. P. BABCOCK and FRANK LATHROP. The *Clyde* brings full details of the meeting of the inhabitants of Savannah, held 25th ult., to express their gratitude for the timely aid furnished by their brethren in the North. She also brings accounts of a great fire which occurred in Savannah on the night of the 27th, resulting in the destruction of no less than 225 buildings, including the Confederate Arsenal, which contained a large quantity of fixed ammunition, the explosion of which added considerably to the damage. The cargo of the *Rebecca Clyde* consists of 500 bales of cotton, for Government account, and 172 tierces rice, belonging to the City of Savannah.

The New-York deputation, now returned, have addressed the following letter to the owners of the *Rebecca Clyde*. It will be seen by it that the supplies from this city reached Savannah far in advance of those from Boston or Philadelphia; indeed one of the most puzzling circumstances to the good people of Savannah was the celerity with which the New-York relief was afforded, for it was only a day or two before the arrival of the *Clyde* that they had any intimation of the movement on their behalf.

OFF STATEN ISLAND, Feb. 2, 1865.

To the New-York and Washington Steamship Co.:

GENTLEMEN: As our voyage in your steamer *Rebecca Clyde* is now all but ended, it becomes our duty, representing the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange, to return to you our heartfelt thanks for the hospitality we have received on board, not only on the passage to and from Savannah, but during our sojourn there. We take pleasure in adding that Capt. WILLETS, with his officers and crew, have been unremitting in their efforts to promote our comfort, and by thorough discipline and strict attention to their duties, have inspired us throughout with the utmost confidence. In fact, every detail of the steamer's part, in the movement for the relief of the needy of Savannah, has been carried on in the same magnanimous spirit which prompted your original offer.

We can but regret that the delay which occurred at Savannah should have so prolonged the voyage as to make the sacrifice incurred by you a much greater one, in a pecuniary point of view, than could at first have been anticipated; and we trust you will find your reward in the reflection not only that your noble little steamship was the first, by almost a week, to reach Savannah with succor from the North, but that her errand of mercy, so faithfully carried out, entitles her to be classed hereafter with the *Jamestown*, *George Griswold*, and other ships, consecrated to the cause of suffering humanity.

ARCHIBALD BAXTER,
C. H. P. BABCOCK,
FRANK LATHROP.

We are indebted to the gentlemen of the committee for files of late Southern papers, and other interesting matter.

THE SAVANNAH CONFLAGRATION.

Two Destructive Fires in One Night—Two Hundred and Twenty-five Buildings Burned—Explosion of the Rebel Naval Magazine—Fearful and Exciting Scenes—Gallant Rescue of the Women and Children by the Soldiers.

From the Savannah Republican, Jan. 28.

At a few minutes past 6 o'clock last evening the streets of our city again resounded with the peal of the fire alarm from the belfry of the Exchange, and at the same time dense volumes of smoke were discovered issuing from the large double tenement four-story brick building on the north side of Broughton-street. The fire, which is supposed to be the fiendish work of an incendiary, originated in the cellar of the western tenement, which was used as a miscellaneous store-room, and filled with cotton, resin, leather, furniture and other combustible material. The upper portion of the building was occupied by several families, and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that all modes of egress and ingress were cut off, the smoke curling up the stairs in dense volumes, bidding defiance to all attempts to enter the building.

As soon as it became known that there were several persons still in the building, including women and children, unable to escape, a thrill of fearful horror ran through the vast crowd and the greatest excitement prevailed. Presently the windows in the second and third stories were opened, and there at the casemates could be dimly discerned the forms of three or four women—one a terrified mother clasping her innocent infant in her arms. The multitude cheer and shout, rending the air with their cries of warning, "Jump for your lives, we'll save you;" "for God's sake jump, woman;" "jump on to the mattress, no danger;" "jump, we'll catch you," &c., while an expression of the deepest solicitude and horror was depicted upon the upturned sea of anxious faces. Brave men, with stout hearts, stood ready with mattresses to rescue the inmates, if they could only be prevailed upon to take the fearful leap for life. Higher and more dense arose the clouds of smoke each moment, and soon the forked flames hissed savagely, threatening the total destruction of the building. No time was to be lost. Either the dizzy leap must be made or all would perish. Through the nebulous film that partly obscured the form of the panic-stricken women who stood shuddering with dismay, we caught the glimpse of a woman preparing to jump from the third story. More hearty cheers rolled up from the trembling crowd; one woman seeing no hope of escape from the horrible fate that was momentarily threatening her, jumped and was caught on a large mattress by the soldiers, sustaining no injury beyond a slight shock and considerable fright. From the second-story window, a fond mother threw her babe upon the mattress and jumped out immediately after it. Both were rescued without injury save the slight concussion, by the noble veterans.

The first occupant who plunged from the building was a colored woman, who was caught in the arms of the soldiers. As soon as it was ascertained that all were saved, a wild shout of joy went up, and each soldier appeared anxious to test the full capacity of his lungs. The lower portion of the building, which was completely gutted, was occupied by Mrs. O'BRIEN as a millinery and dressmaking store. Mrs. O'BRIEN's loss in stock and furniture will amount to $1,500. The L part of the building, which was entirely destroyed, was occupied by Mrs. MICHAEL PENDERGAST, whose loss will be about $1,000. Mr. THOS. DANIEL's loss will amount to $8,000. There was no insurance on either building or goods, and the loss falls heavily on those who can ill afford it.

By the active and determined efforts of the soldiers, the flames were entirely subdued by 8 o'clock, and had it not been for their energy and stubborn will, a most destructive conflagration would have swept over our city.

Another and Far More Destructive Fire—Explosion of the Old Rebel Navy Magazine—Two Squares in Ashes.

From the Savannah Republican, Jan. 28.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 28—2¼ A. M.

As we go to press one of the most fearful catastrophies that has ever occurred in this section of our country, is in progress. At 11:30 o'clock the alarm of fire was again sounded from the steeple of the Exchange for the Third District. The firemen were soon on the spot, and found a small row of wooden buildings in flames. The wind was blowing a strong easterly gale, and the fire spread with frightful rapidity, utterly baffling all attempts on the part of the soldiers and firemen to stay its progress. Several small buildings were torn down in order to prevent the spreading of the flames, and if possible avert the dreadful dangers consequent upon the burning of the old rebel navy magazine, which was known to be stored with a large amount of heavy rebel ammunition and a considerable quantity of powder. As the heavens grew red with the fiery element, the air was filled with sparks resembling a golden shower. In a very short time the news spread like wildfire through the city that the magazine was on fire with *fifty tons* of powder, and several hundred shells stored therein. This report alarmed and horrified every one in the city, and created a great panic throughout the entire city limits, extending even through the camps. Thousands of people arose from their beds, and began to make preparations for their safety, which could only be had by fleeing beyond the range of bursting shells and crumbling walls. In half an hour the worst fears were confirmed, by the explosion of the first shell which burst and sent its fragments hissing through the air. It less than five minutes a fearful series of explosions took place, resembling a furious bombardment, followed by terrific flashes as fast as the powder ignited. We have reports that lives have been lost, but owing to the dire confusion it is utterly impossible to give any accounts or reliable statements. We have authentic information that one soldier was quite severely wounded and a colored boy killed. Doubtless there are many casualties of different kinds resulting from this awful disaster. Dozens of poor families have been rendered houseless by the fire, and, owing to the freezing state of the atmosphere, their sufferings must be intense.

We shall issue an extra at an early hour, containing all the particulars of this deplorable calamity.

8:30 O'CLOCK A. M., Saturday, Jan. 28.

LATER—A DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE CITY.

Lieut. T. J. SPENCER, Depot Ordnance Officer, "Military Division of the Mississippi," has just brought us the astounding intelligence that some fiend had placed a keg of powder at the side of the Arsenal, corner of York and Whitaker streets. This was undoubtedly placed there to blow up the city, as the Arsenal contains over thirty tons of powder. The keg was placed in the shawdow of one of the trees, to avoid its being discovered. A single spark would easily have carried out the hellish designs of the wretches, as the top of the keg was entirely open.

THE SUPPLIES AT SAVANNAH.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Rebecca Clyde and Her Cargo—Large Meeting of Citizens—Speeches, Resolutions, &c.

From the Savannah Republican Jan. 26.

The citizens' meeting at the Exchange yesterday noon, to respond to the generous contributions of the New-York, Boston and Philadelphia people for our needy, was one of the most enthusiastic and sympathetic assemblages that has ever convened in the "Forest City." Owing to the very short notice which was given to the public of the meeting, it was feared that the attendance would not be commensurate with the occasion, but long before the hour announced for the opening of the meeting, the Council Chamber in the Exchange was crowded with a large number of the most prominent citizens of Savannah. From the portico of the Exchange, the superb band of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, led by Mr. DAVID H. BOWEN, filled the air with harmonious sounds prior to the opening of the meeting. At 12½ o'clock the Council Chamber was filled to overflowing, hundreds being unable to obtain admission, or even standing room within sound of the speakers' voices. We experienced a thrill of delight, as we cast a glance at the audience crowded within those historic walls. We instinctively contrasted the present hour with that of six weeks since, and, as we silently reverted to the dreary pictures of the past, our hearts were filled with deep gratitude for the privilege of being permitted to live to witness such a glorious metamorphosis in the sentiments of so many who, but a few months ago, could find no language strong enough in which to express their denunciation and hatred for the Government of the United States and the Northern people.

We were glad to notice the presence of the honest, hard-working mechanics of our city, the industrious classes, whose skill and enterprise have in days gone by contributed so much toward the rapid development, growth and prosperity of Savannah. It was encouraging, and augured well, not only for the future progress of Savannah, but for the State of Georgia, to see such a gathering of intellectual, earnest, thinking men devoting themselves heart, soul and body to the objects of the meeting. It was an inspiring scene, and one which we shall not soon forget.

On motion of Mr. H. BRIGHAM, His Honor, Mayor ARNOLD, was called to the chair, and Mr. JOHN GAMMELL was requested to act as Secretary.

The Mayor, on taking the chair, made the following remarks:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: For the second time since the capture of our city it has become my duty to summon you to meet together in public assembly. The occasion which brings you together to-day is one which will ever be remarkable even in the annals of the last few weeks,—so pregnant as they have been by events which make reports in history, and which almost condense a life-time in a day. A brief record of the circumstances under which we were placed will be necessary for a clearer understanding of our present condition. The capture of Savannah on the 21st December, 1864, produced greater alterations in our condition than mere military possession and military government. The Confederate currency, already inflated to an almost nominal value, was still the medium of Exchange while Savannah was in the Confederacy, but the moment the United States regained Savannah, Confederate money was literally not worth the paper on which it was printed, and all of us, the City Government, were reduced to a dead level of poverty. Cut off from all communication with the external world, with no means to purchase provisions, and no provisions to purchase, I did not exaggerate your condition in my opening remarks on the 28th of December. The want of fuel was supplied, as far as practicable, by the direction of the noble GEARY, and I am happy to state that at the earliest practicable period, his successor, Brevet Maj.-Gen. GROVER, will take measures to furnish wood to our inhabitants. The statement made at the meeting of the citizens, and the observation of eye-witnesses from the North, struck a sympathetic chord in the breasts of many citizens of New-York and Boston, and recollecting the time-honored adage, *bis dat qui cito dat*, (he gives doubly who gives quickly,) in the shortest possible time, at the most inclement season of the year, behold the noble steamships winding their way southward, freighted with provisions, accompanied by the committees whose whole-souled philanthropy has been their sole guide. These ships, this acceptable freight, these philanthropic gentlemen of the committees of New-York and Boston are here; and it is to give you an opportunity of expressing your heart-felt gratitude that you have met together this day. I do not envy the man who is not willing to join heartily and sincerely in this expression of feeling, but I do not believe there is one such within the sound of my voice. I hope that this day will prove that the citizens of Savannah justly appreciate the generosity of New-York and Boston, and that they will further show that they look upon this action as the olive branch of peace, and that they will meet it on their part by the fairest, frankest acceptance of it as such. Such, from what I have seen, I believe to be the prevalent sentiment of our people. War stirs up the very foundation of society. We are now in the midst of jarring elements, but a ray of light is dawning. We may expect that it will lead to a more perfect day; and we must, in the meantime, endeavor to profit by the words of St. Paul: "Tribulation worketh patience, and patience experience, and experience hope."

He then introduced to the meeting the following gentlemen, viz.: Messrs. Archibald Baxter, C. H. P. Babcock, Frank Lathrop, representatives of the City of New-York; Messrs. H. O. Briggs, W. H. Baldwin, H. D. Hyde, representatives of the City of Boston; Mr. L. E. Chittenden, one of the owners of the steamer *Rebecca Clyde*; Mr. John M. Glidden, one of the owners of the steamer *Greyhound*; Capt. Veale, U. S. A., and Lieut. Charlotte, U. S. A., acting with the Relief Committee on part of the military authorities.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following committee of thirteen gentlemen to report resolutions, viz.:

W. Woodbridge, N. B. Knapp, T. R. Mills, William Hunter, G. W. Wylly, E. Padelford, A. Champion, A. A. Solomons, James McMahon, Isaac Cohen, T. J. Walsh, John R. Wilder, H. A. Crane.

During the absence of the committed, by invitation of the Chairman, the meeting was eloquently and appropriately addressed by the following gentlemen, viz.: Messrs. Baxter, Chittenden, Briggs, Baldwin and Hyde, and Capt. Veale, U. S. A.

Mr. BAXTER, Chairman of the deputation from New-York, was the next speaker. He began by thanking the Mayor and Aldermen for the warm reception with which he and his associates had been greeted, and for the opportunity given of addressing them. He could not better improve that than by endeavoring to explain in a word or two the purport and meaning of his mission to Savannah. He would say first of all that it had no political significance whatever—unless its Union character could be considered such. He and his associates were not the representatives of any political party or parties at the North, but represented men of all shades of sentiment, who concurred in this demonstration of good will to the citizens of Savannah. Nor would he have any one believe that this mission of peace was indicative of any change of purpose on the part of the North to put down this rebellion by force of arms as long as any one State, city or individual continued in a state of insubordination to the authority of the Government and the laws. Neither was it to be considered as an insidious attempt to coax back or cajole the citizens of the South to their allegiance. To ascertain its true import, those now present would have to go back to their own previous meeting of 28th of December last, in which, like sensible men looking at their position full in the face, they recognized themselves as once more brought within the pale of the Union and admitting their obligations, claimed the advantages under the proclamation of the President. He said their action then, and the reported suffering amongst them, had awakened among the citizens of New-York these feelings of brotherhood, which through all these years of war had not been destroyed but had only slept. In proof of this he cited the resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, which plainly connected the Savannah meeting of 28th December with the New-York proceedings of 5th January; and in further confirmation of his views, he alluded to the fact that when New-Orleans, Vicksburg and other Southern cities had fallen, there was no movement in the North to relieve the wants of those communities, because there had been no expression of returning good sense and loyalty from any one of them. He rejoiced that it had been otherwise here; and he was ready to bear his testimony, when he went North again, to the manner in which his mission had been received by the people of Savannah. He further begged his hearers to believe that in no section of the North with which he was familiar, was there any thing like hostility or bitterness entertained toward the people of the South. They regarded them as deluded, misguided and infatuated in their attempts to overthrow the Government, but cherished still toward them every fraternal feeling, and their earnest purpose was to "bury by-gones with the past," as soon as ever the national authority should be restored. In this spirit, therefore, of love and kindness, had the people of New-York sent his associates and himself to the people of Savannah; with reciprocal feelings, he could not help thinking, he had been received, and so he hoped that from this friendly demonstration from the people of one section to those of another, there might spring results which would in after years be manifest in a greatly increased prosperity, happiness and concord among those who he hoped would then be—as of old—the citizens of one Republic.

Remarks were also made by Messrs. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, and H. O. BRIGGS, of Boston.

The committee having returned, reported through their Chairman, W. WOODBRIDGE, Esq., the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The spontaneous and unsolicited liberality and benevolence of the citizens of New-York and Boston, in raising contributions and purchasing and forwarding provisions for the use of the destitute of the city of Savannah, call for no ordinary expression on the part of its citizens.

Deprived for years of all external trade, cut off from the commercial world by a rigid blockade, the resources of the town were gradually wasted away, until we had reached the point of almost positive starvation, when the occupation by the army of Gen. SHERMAN took place.

The transition state of society complicates our situation. The military power must obtain, so long as any portion of the Southern States maintains an armed resistance to the Union. Civil government cannot be established, nor the channels of ordinary intercourse be opened. While this lasts the people are comparatively helpless.

Such is the situation of Savannah, and such, in succession, will be the condition of the various portions of the country as they again fall into possession of the national Government.

The hand of sympathy and fellowship so generously extended to us by the citizens of New-York and Boston, affords the most gratifying evidence that a large portion of our Northern fellow-citizens are desirous of reëstablishing the amicable relations which formerly existed between the various sections of our wide-spread Republic, and ought to carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind that there is but one course to pursue, and that is to aim at a speedy termination of the unfortunate strife which has been devastating the country for nearly four years. Having appealed to arms to decide the question, the weaker party, in such a contest, must abide the issue of events, and cannot dictate terms.

But the Proclamation of President LINCOLN has pointed out the only way in which the United States, with her unexhausted and inexhaustible materials of war, will consent to peace, and one of the largest meetings ever held in this city, on the 28th of December, placed the people of Savannah in the category presented by the Chief Magistrate.

The meeting called to-day to convey the thanks of our citizens to the generous donors of the provisions which are to be distributed gratuitously to the needy, is the direct fruit of this action, dictated as it was by the reasonable hope of retrieving the mistakes of the past, and reëstablishing, as far as possible, the prosperity which once blessed our land.

Whatever may be the action of the United States Government in the future, this meeting has to-day a duty to perform to the citizens of New-York and Boston in giving expression to the sentiment of the town in relation to the munificent bounty of which it is the grateful recipient.

The city is in the same condition as it was when the meeting of the 28th of December was held. The great difficulty is in the fact that the people are without remunerative industrial occupation, which the early opening of our port would speedily relieve. Let us hope that this may be remedied in reasonable time. Meanwhile the contributions of our generous donators are literally a godsend, for, as the scanty resources of living which were in the city when captured have been gradually consumed, literal starvation stared us in the face. We are now relieved from any immediate fear of this calamity, and have at least respite until the present chaotic elements of our situation shall subside into order. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the citizens of Savannah tender their heartfelt gratitude to the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, to the New-York Commercial Association of the Produce Exchange, and all the liberal citizens of the City of New-York, who contributed means to purchase provisions, and also to the New-York and Washington Steamship Company, who so generously placed the steamship *Rebecca Clyde* at the service of the committee, for the transportation of the provision hither.

Resolved, That the same acknowledgment is due to the citizens of Boston for their prompt and liberal action in raising contributions and sending out provisions for the relief of our citizens, and also to the owners of the steamship *Greyhound*, for their generosity in furnishing transportation for the provisions; and that the place of their meeting in Faneuil Hall, the Cradle of American Liberty in the days of our common struggle for independence, was an appropriate one for the renewal of those ties which have bound Massachusetts and Georgia in common bond.

Resolved, That these expressions are not alone an offering from those whose necessities may induce them to accept the bounty so liberally bestowed, but are the wide utterance of a grateful community.

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of Savannah are eminently due and are hereby gratefully returned to Col. JULIAN ALLEN, of New-York, for his kindness in offering to advance the funds and to make purchases for the corporate authorities of the City of Savannah, until he could be reimbursed by shipments of rice, and also for his philanthropic exertions in bringing to the notice of the citizens of New-York and Boston, the destitute condition of our people, of which he became personally cognizant while among us.

Resolved, That our most cordial thanks are due, and are hereby returned to Messrs. ARCHIBALD BAXTER, H. P. BABCOCK and FRANK LATHROP, the committee on the part of the New-York contributors, and to Mr. L. E. CHITTENDEN and the other owners of the *Rebecca Clyde*, and to Messrs. H. O. BRIGGS, W. H. BALDWIN and HENRY D. HYDE, committee on the part of the citizens of Boston, who, at this inclement season of the year have sacrificed the comforts of home, and braved the privations of a Winter voyage, to fulfill their mission of mercy and also to Mr. GLIDDEN, and the other owners of the steamer *Greyhound*, for her gratuitous use in conveying the provisions.

Resolved, That the citizens of Savannah heard with profound regret, of the death of EDWARD EVERETT; his name and fame are the common pride of the country, but the City of Savannah will claim to hold in especial remembrance the fact that the last public act of his life was in behalf of her suffering people, and under circumstances which evinced that the kindness of his heart was note even exceeded by the brilliance of his intellect; they knew he was great, they feel he was good.

On motion of Mr. WILBUR, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That special copies of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded by his Honor the Mayor, to the President of the United States, the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York; the President of the Produce Exchange of New-York; to Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, to Col. JULIAN ALLEN, of New-York; to his Honor, the Mayor of the City of Boston, and the President of the Board of Trade of Boston.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. D. ARNOLD, Mayor of Savannah.
JOHN GAMMEL, Secretary.

The Savannah Post-office.

The post-office in this city is for the benefit of the officers and soldiers of the Federal army, and bona-fide residents. No mail matter will be delivered for persons who are without the lines of the United States Army. Any person taking mail matter from the office addressed to any persons not within the lines of the army, will be immediately arrested.

A. H. MARKLAND,
Special Agent Post-office Department and Superintendent Mails for the U. S. A.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Negro, Petroleum, Anti-Guerrilla, Bounty and Bank-Bills.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1865.

The Senate, after resolving that it is this Legislature's duty to pass such laws about slavery as will most speedily remedy its demoralized condition, and so dignify labor as to offer inducements for free white laborers to settle in this State, passed a bill, that if any slave shall hereafter voluntarily leave his or her owner, the owner shall not be compelled to provide in any way for the absent slave; and will, I trust, pass the bill repealing all laws requiring the owner to pay a reward for the apprehension of a runaway, and all laws requiring the incarceration of runaways, and all laws fining the owner or hirer of a slave for licensing the slave to go at large and trade as a free man, or for permitting him to go at large and hire himself out for his own or another's benefit. There seems no doubt of this bill's passage by the House.

About as many coal-oil, salt, mining and manufacturing companies are being incorporated by the Legislature as there are counties in the State—110. It is estimated they will represent $70,000,000. The "ile fever" is raging in this city.

Numberless bills relieving Sheriffs robbed by guerrillas have passed.

The bill making all forms of guerrillaism, including rape, capital offences, which passed the Senate, has, I understand, passed the House.

Numerous bills authorizing counties to levy bounty money have passed. This city is authorized to raise $100,000 bounty money.

The Indiana Legislature, as well as the Kentucky, is clearing the field for national banks. The Bank of the State of Indiana is authorized to wind up. All Kentucky banks, whether of issue or not, will be authorized to settle up, and reorganize as national banks. Our old banks, for self-defence, have, throughout this war drawn in and kept in, their own paper, and done what business they have had with greenbacks; and now, for self-defence, they will apply to the Government for the privilege to bank on national currency.

PONTIAC.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Constitutional Amendment—A Lively Debate in the Senate—Action not yet taken in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1865.

A lively debate occurred in the Senate, this morning, on the question of adopting the resolution concurring in the action of Congress in relation to the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States. The resolution was adopted, after some able speeches had been made, both for and against its passage.

The resolution was supported by Senator BAILEY, who offered the resolution yesterday; also by Senators HOVENS and HASTINGS. Senators FIELD, MURPHY and SHAFER spoke in opposition. The proper limitations of the powers of the General Government, the sovereignty of States, the right of the minority, and other topics in connection, had, of course, to be discussed before the vote was finally taken passing the resolution. A similar resolution, offered in the House yesterday by Mr. GLEASON, has not yet been reached in the order of business, and objection was made when Mr. GLEASON asked unanimous consent to call up the resolution out of its order. The following is the form of the resolution, as it has been adopted by the Senate:

Whereas, At the session of the Thirty-eighth Congress it was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, viz.:

ARTICLE 13, SECTION 1.—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce the article by appropriate legislation.

Therefore, *Resolved*, (If the Assembly concur,) that the said proposed amendment to the Constitution be and the same is hereby ratified by the Legislature of the State of New-York.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 2.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To prevent the defacement of natural scenery.

To facilitate the acquisition of lands for the extension of the Croton Water Works.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For the relief of the Central Park and North and East River Railroad Company.

Amending the charter of the East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company.

Incorporating the Christ's Infant Asylum of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Union League Club of New-York.

Incorporating the Olympic Club of New-York.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the State Prison Association.

The Governor sent in the following telegraphic dispatch, received by him from Washington:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1865.

To Gov. Fenton:

We obtained to-day the President's assent to the following proposition:

"That so much of the revised quota as was added to the State of New-York by the order of Jan. 24, say sixteen thousand, be deferred for further investigation, the deferred portion of the quota to be deducted *pro rata* from the various districts of the State. This is to be carried out by a deduction of 25 per cent. from the quotas of each in the State, as assigned Jan. 24. The deferred portion is to be the subject for future examination and action."

JAMES H. BELL and
GEORGE H. ANDREWS, } Senators.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To provide additional means for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers.

By unanimous consent the bill was read a third time and passed.

To provide for a public market in the City of New-York.

The Bursting of the Parrott Guns—Report of the Naval Committee.

The *Army and Navy Journal* for this week contains, in full, the elaborate report of the Naval Committee appointed to consider and report on the subject of rifle cannon for the navy. The report is dated Washington, Jan. 18, 1865. The committee find that 703 Parrot guns of all calibres, have been issued to the naval service, and that of these twenty-one have burst or been otherwise injured by explosion.

Several of the injuries have appeared in fractures or rents, enabling the withdrawal of the guns from service in time to avoid casualties, and many of them have occurred in the chase or at the muzzle, and not as is customary with other guns, at the breech; thus affording evidence that they arose from the premature explosion of shells within the gun—a fact which is proven by the direct testimony of several officers in charge at the time.

That these guns have in some instances been injured by other causes than the premature explosions of shells, such as the use of compressed powder, projectiles deemed by Mr. PARROTT unsuitable for guns of his construction, by keeping guns loaded for a great length of time, and also by neglect in the heat of battle to lubricate the projectiles as required by the Ordnance Instructions—a most necessary and important precaution, having for its object not only the free movement of the projectile, but particularly as a means of neutralizing the tenacious deposit from the powder—which is admitted in some cases to have been done there seems little doubt; but they are exceptional rules.

The committee, however, recommend that, as the premature explosion of shells is *one*, and, in their opinion, the *principal* cause of the failure of the Parrott guns, experiments should be conducted at Cold Spring, or elsewhere, to place the question of this cause of bursting beyond dispute, and to decide whether it may be avoided or not. With this view, the committee give directions as to the manner in which the experiments should be conducted. The result of these experiments will decide the question of retaining in the service, or rejecting, the Parrott guns. Pending this decision, they recommend to the Bureau of Ordnance that a circular be issued, directing certain reductions of the charge of 100-pounders, and other precautionary measures to be taken.

In consideration of the endurance exhibited by the PARROT rifle guns in proof and in service, the committee deem it proper to state that, in their opinion, the Bureau was fully justified in adopting them for the naval service, as the best guns to be obtained to meet its immediate wants—various other systems of cast-iron rifled ordnance having either failed or been withdrawn from service as unreliable. They therefore, in the belief that the guns of this description which have burst or failed, may have been affected by one or more of the causes heretofore enumerated, especially the explosion of shells within them at the time of bursting, or previously, recommend the retention of all classes of those guns, except the 150-pounders, until the experiments herein recommended shall have been made. They also suggest the immediate withdrawal of such of the Parrott guns as may have been subjected to any of the deteriorating causes arising from premature explosions and other causes, and that they be issued to the navy only as chase guns, not to exceed two for large and one for small vessels, exclusive of rifled howitzers.

The report is accompanied by voluminous appendices, with valuable tables, by the evidence of Mr. PARROTT before the committee, and by a letter from the same gentleman, giving in detail his views as to the causes of the bursting of the guns.

Commodores Mervine, Hitchcock and Hunt, and Lieut.-Commanders Aulick and Jeffers constituted the committee.

Obituary.

ROBERT ATHOW WEST.

The *Commercial* of last evening announces the death, in Washington on Wednesday last, of Mr. ROBERT ATHOW WEST, formerly editor of that paper. Mr. WEST's connection with the *Commercial* was first formed when the late W. L. STONE was its editor. He was assistant editor under Mr. INMAN, and upon the retirement of that gentleman took charge of the paper and discharged the duties of that position for many years with great acceptance. In June, 1863, he went to Washington to edit the *Chronicle*, and about a year ago became head of the Bureau of Military Justice, under Judge Advocate-General HOLT. Although a foreigner by birth—Mr. WEST was born in England—he was an American by choice and conviction. His culture was wide and varied, and his facility in writing fitted him in an imminent degree for the profession in which he did such good service, and which loses in his death one of its foremost members.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Participation.
MARKET INSURANCE COMPANY,
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CONTINUE TO INSURE
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ASHER TAYLOR, President.
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
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Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.
THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Soldier's True Friend.—For over forty years Dr. Holloway has been supplying all the armies of Europe with his PILLS AND OINTMENT, they having proved themselves the only medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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Alum and dry plaster fire and burglar silver-plate safes, highly ornamental and warranted perfectly dry. Also, a large assortment of bankers' and merchants' safes. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

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All the newest styles, at
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In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

The Mammoth Oxen, Americus and Columbus, the largest ever seen in this or any other country, fed by Wm. and J. W. Storm, of La Grange, Dutchess County, will remain on exhibition at Nos. 381 and 383 4th-av., for ten days only. Admittance 25 cents.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

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Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

CURTISS—WILKIE.—On Thursday, Feb. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Gardner Spring, D. D., S. M. CURTISS and ISABELLA H., daughter of John Wilkie, Esq., all of this city.

GILCHRIST—BEARDSLEY.—On Thursday, Feb. 2, at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Dr. Seabury, ROBERT GILCHRIST, Jr., of Jersey City, and FREDERICA RAYMOND, daughter of the late Samuel R. Beardsley, of Oswego.

NELSON—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, by Rev. Mr. Farmer, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, Robert Thompson, Esq., FRANCIS ORMOND NELSON, of San Francisco, Cal., and FRANCES CECIL THOMPSON, of New-York.

PRENTISS—PRENTISS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, by Rev. H. Loomis, assisted by Rev. Charles E. Knox, Bloomfield, N. J., G. R. PRENTISS, Hamilton, C. W., and LUCRETIA HOUGHTON, eldest daughter of Chas. W. Prentiss, Esq., New-York.

WHITE—CHURCH.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 31, at the residence of Mr. E. R. Durkee, by Rev. Dr. Willets, HENRY G. WHITE, of Buffalo, and SUSAN D. CHURCH.

DIED.

BOWNE.—At his residence, in Southfield, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, ANDREW BOWNE, in the 76th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son, Obadiah Bowne, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Friday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the 11 A. M. boat from New-York.

CLEVELAND.—On Thursday, Feb. 2, ANNIE THOMAS, only daughter of Rev. Wm. N. and Annie Thomas Cleveland, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Remains taken to New-Brunswick for interment.

CONCKLIN.—On Thursday, Feb. 2, of consumption, CHARLES F. CONCKLIN, in the 48th year of his age.

COUTANT.—In the Town of East Chester, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, of typhoid pneumonia, Mrs. PHEBE, wife of Elija Coutant, aged 55 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 1 P. M.

CONOVER.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, Feb. 2, MARY EMMA, youngest daughter of James S. and Frances E. Conover, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 141 West 53d-st. Remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

DRAKE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 31, CHARLES DRAKE, aged 63 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 253 7th-st., on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

FURMAN.—In this city, on Thursday morning, Feb. 2, MARY, wife of John B. Furman.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Atlantic Lodge No. 50, and Salem Encampment No. 5, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 96 Prince-st.

FLAGLER.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 29, of membraneous croup, ALBERT KIRK, son of Albert and Mary S. Flager, aged 1 year and 3 days.

Funeral services will be held at No. 3 7th-av., one door from Flatbush av., at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, Feb. 3.

MESEROLE.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 1, after a brief illness, CURTIS P. MESEROLE, in the 23d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 3d inst., from his late residence, at 1 o'clock. Trains leave 30th-st. at 9:10 and 11:30 A. M.; returning leave Tarrytown at 4½ P. M.

MINUSE.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Feb. 2, FRANK, youngest child of Leonard and Mary E. Minuse, aged 2 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of his grand parents, John H. Minuse and W. H. C. Brown, are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 176 3d-st., at 1 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon.

NORTON.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 2, at Jersey City, after a short but severe illness, FURMAN H., eldest son of Capt. Joel and Harriet Norton, Port Jefferson, L. I., aged 23 years.

His remains will be taken to the residence of his parents for interment.

REYNOLDS.—On Thursday, Feb. 2, Mrs. LYDIA, wife of James G. Reynolds, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Stephen Williams, No. 157 Chrystie-st., on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

STOUT.—At Fishkill, Dutchess County, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, JACOB B. STOUT, a native of this city, in the 75th year of his age.

YOUNGBLOOD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, in Brooklyn, N. Y., L. MATILDA ADELINE, wife of William Youngblood, and daughter of Thomas C. Pinckney, Esq., aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 102 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

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OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
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WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY MARCUS STONE.
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This series of Twelve Essays on Common-sense Housekeeping has met with the highest encomiums from press and people. The subjects which they treat of are matters that everybody is interested in, and Mrs. Stowe's genius has presented them in a style that combines the fascinations of narrative with the weightier worth of sober dissertation.
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THE DEAD AT SALISBURY.
THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, OF FEB. 3,
contains a complete list of the prisoners who died in the hospitals at Salisbury during the sixty days ending Dec. 18, 1864, and copied from the hospital books, which were kept under the supervision of one of the *Tribune* correspondents.
ALSO,
a partial list of the deaths of Union prisoners of war, at the rebel prisons in Salisbury, N. C., during the same period.
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PRICE 15 CENTS.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—The following books on hand for sale cheap: Knight's illustrated Shakespeare, 8 vols., full calf; Cooper's novels, 32 vols., half calf; Irving's works, 22 vols., half calf; Motley's Dutch Republic, 3 vols., half calf; British poets, 128 vols., half calf; Waverley novels, 50 vols., half calf; Jardine's naturalist, 41 vols.; Ruskin's works, 13 vols., half morrocco; Bulwer's novels, 30 vols., half calf; Bancroft's United States, 8 vols., half calf; Dougald Stewarts, 11 vols., half calf; Perry's Japan, 3 vols. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No 119 Nassau-st., below Beekman-st.

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The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 15th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the and, to wit.: 62,860 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company.

Capital stock, $6,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one hundred dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of the West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."

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There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fire-clays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value."

These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

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Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the time of closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York: I. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
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THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.—The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1864.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS will be paid at the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall-st., when due. P. S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

TEXAS INDEMNITY FIVE PER CENT. Bonds of 1865.
Holders of irregular Bonds will please communicate with
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No. 22 William-st.

OIL, OIL, OIL.—PARTIES DESIRING TO form Oil Companies can find the material very cheap by applying at PEASE & EGGLESTON'S Oil Exchange, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. [illegible].

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1865, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

10-40 BONDS.
5-20 BONDS.
6s OF '81 BONDS.
MARCH, MAY AND JULY
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In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold.

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GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary of Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, New-York.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer New-York Fire Department Fund, New-York.
WILLIAM S. COLLINS, Merchant, 130 Pearl-st., N.Y.
GEORGE P. LAWRENCE, Merchant, No. 11 South William-st., New-York.
SAMUEL J. SMITH, Merchant, 10 Maiden-lane, N.Y.
JOHN C. GILES, Merchant, 11 South William-st., N.Y.
WM. S. O'BRIEN, Merchant, 71 and 73 Front-st., N.Y.
JOHN C. CORNELL, Assistant Superintendent, Titusville, Penn.

The property of this company is located on Oil Creek and Little Oil Creek, ALL IN FEE SIMPLE, in the very heart of the oil region, in Venango, Warren and Crawford Counties Pennsylvania. Oil Springs and Salt Springs abound, and the very best evidences of a rich yield of oil exist on the property; a large number of oil wells are being successfully worked on the adjoining lands, some of them producing from thirty to fifty barrels per day, and as yet only partially developed.

Of the property belonging to this company, all of which are bottom lands, about one hundred and seventy-five acres have been selected by competent judges, as the best of oil-producing lands. Oil Creek and its tributary streams run directly through most of this property.

The company are now making active arrangements for a speedy and full development of all their lands, and expect at an early day, to pay a handsome per centage on the investment.

The respectability, integrity and commercial standing of the officers and trustees of this company, all being practical business men, is sufficient guarantee that their representations in regard to, and their conduct of, the business of this company, will be entitled to the full confidence and entire approval of all who may be disposed to invest in the enterprise.

Their stock is not put at a fictitious value, but at an actual business valuation, and sold at that, without being enlarged into many millions to the detriment of the stockholders.

No personal liability attaches to the stockholders, as the stock is sold at its actual par value, and not at a reduction of one-half, by which reduction each stockholder is made personally liable.

Some idea of the immense value of oil territory may be gathered from the following statement: The Noble and Delamater Well is pouring forth a constant stream of oil, at the rate of five hundred barrels per day, equal to six thousand dollars, or over two million dollars' worth yearly. The Jersey Well yields about five thousand dollars' worth daily. The Hyde and Egbert Farm, thirty-seven acres, has been converted into companies, representing over seven million dollars. A great many similar cases could be cited. There are no reasons why some of the properties belonging to this company should not produce oil as copiously as the wells mentioned above, and in that case it would make its value almost beyond calculation.

Dividends will be declared on the stock as soon as the company's finances will permit, and will be held subject to the order of distant subscribers, by draft or otherwise, free of charge. All stockholders, large and small, will be treated alike, and receive the dividends or profits pro rata. All benefits derived from the lands, either in sale of oil, lands or products of any kind, will be divided among the stockholders.

Circulars, prospectus, &c., containing every information, will be furnished on application at the office of the company, or sent by mail, to parties wishing to subscribe.

A limited number of shares only are now offered for a short time, and can be subscribed for at the office of the company, No. 130 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, New-York; and of JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer, No. 174 Canal-st., New-York; or of either of the trustees as above.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on the second Monday in February, (13th inst.,) at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1865.
WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of January, 1865.
(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.
PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons on the three years' seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.
(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.
By order of the Board.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:
J. T. Sanger, Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher, N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott, Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein, Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer, Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker, Daniel L. Ross.
At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Driggs' Patent Piano Company, of the City of New-York, will be held at the wareroom, No. 3 Union-square, on the first TUESDAY (the 7th day) of February next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees, and such other business as may come before them. A punctual attendance is particularly requested. JOHN COLVILL, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will take place at the Banking Room, No. 44 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of February, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.................$200,000 00
ASSETS.......................$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.
HENRY M. TABER, THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG, THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH GRAFTON, AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD, D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT, J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE, JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL, WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD, WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT, JOSEPH FOULKE.
JACOB REESE, President.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

THE COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL STOCK.........$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT. ISAIAH LUKENS. VICE-PRESIDENT. WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER. WM. D. SMITH. SECRETARY. E. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS,
ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864	$7,558,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864	2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$9,965,771 86

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864		$7,964,359 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,625 67	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,313,299 63	

The company has the following Assets:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,876,018 99
United States Gold Coin	541,899 63
Cash in Bank	288,432 91
Total amount of assets	$11,133,589 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net-earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$16,951,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865	2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years	$19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash	12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865	$7,037,290

By order of the board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
John D. Jones, William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis, Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore, William E. Dodge,
Henry Coit, Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill, Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis, J. Henry Burgy,
Charles H. Russell, Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook, C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston, Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps, R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow, Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot, Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller, Rob't B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry, Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson, Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane, James Low,
James Brice, Charles H. Marshall.
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS for the sale of the "7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations on hand ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 13 Broadway, corner Rector-st.
This board is now organized and the calls of Petroleum Stocks take place daily at 12 noon and 3 o'clock P. M. Admission free during this week, after which yearly subscribers will pay $100, and transient visitors 25 cents for each admission. H. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS
Sockholders desiring to be represented at the Triennial Election, on the second Monday in April, by forwarding their proxies on or before the 15th day of March, to the Merchants' Bank, New-York, will have them duly transmitted.
JANUARY 28, 1865.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.
TO THE GUARANTEED STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of Five Per Cent., less Government tax, will be paid to the holders of Guaranteed Stock, at this office, on the 1st day of February next.

In order to reconcile conflicting interests in dispute growing out of a claim made by a portion of the guaranteed stockholders for back dividends, this company has consented, as a compromise, to accept of a proposition made by parties owning and representing a large majority of the guaranteed stock, and by parties who have heretofore brought suits for back dividends against this company, which suits are now, on this settlement, withdrawn. The company deems it but just to offer the same terms of settlement to the remaining stockholders as have been accorded to the majority above-named, viz.:

In addition to the Five Per Cent. Cash Dividend, payable on the 1st day of February next, this company is ready to issue to the guaranteed stockholders common stock at par to the extent of 30 per cent. of the guaranteed stock held by them, in full payment of all claims for dividends and interest accruing prior to February 1, 1863, indorsing such payment upon the face of the guaranteed stock certificates. All common stock so issued prior to the closing of the common stock books, on the 14th of February prox., will be entitled to the Three and a half Per Cent. Dividend on common stock, payable March 1, 1865. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders: the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 680 Broadway.
By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1865.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this company will be paid on the first day of February, at the office of Messrs. WILSON, GIBSON & CO., No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 75 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.
Statement of the affairs of the Company for the seventh fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1863		$779,792 59
Premiums received from that date, to Dec. 31, 1864		5,433,332 09
Total amount of premiums		$6,213,114 68
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less Return Premiums) and Interest received on Investments		$4,932,516 07
Losses paid during the year	$2,389,847 14	
Reinsurances, Expenses, and Government Taxes	477,914 91	—2,867,762 05
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.		$2,064,754 02
Add Undivided Balance of Dec. 31, 1863	403 82	2,065,157 84
Reserve for Estimate Claims unadjusted and other Contingencies		651,212 97

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided	$1,413,944 87	
Cash Dividend to Dealers holding Certificates of Return on Premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1865	760,354 89	—$653,589 98
Deduct Dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest (free of Government Tax) on Cash Capital		107,486 87
		$546,103 11
Deduct Interest on Scrip issues, payable (free of Government Tax) on and after Feb. 10, 1865, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issues		11,061 00
		$535,042 11
Of this residue thirty per cent. will be paid in Cash to the Stockholders, on and after March 10, 1865, (free of Government Tax,) as follows: on Old Stock, 10 per cent., and on New Stock, 6 per cent		160,000 00
		$375,042 11

There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government Tax) on and after June 1, 1865, on the Cash Capital, as follows: on Old Stock, 14 per cent., and on New Stock, 9 per cent., making the total Dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to Thirty-one per cent.

Payable in Cash on and after Feb. 10, 1865, (free of Government Tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 3½ per cent. on amount of such notes	837 13
	$374,204 98
Payable in Scrip (free of Government Tax) on and after June 1, 1865, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $3,115,000,) 12 per cent	373,800 00
Undivided Balance	$404 98

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks	$500,300 00
Cash in Bank and Loans secured by United States Stocks	1,087,299 52
Accrued Interest, Reinsurance, Salvage, and other Claims and Unpaid Premiums	736,013 16
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable, etc	3,588,468 27
Scrip of Insurance Companies, and Sundry Securities, estimated at	26,491 83
Total amount of Assets	$5,938,572 78
The Company is now taking up an additional Cash Capital of $1,500,000, which, added to present Assets, will make	$7,438,572 78

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Co.:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.
EDWARD ROWE,
ALBERT G. LEE,
JOSEPH MORRISON, } Committee.
JAN. 27, 1865. DAN'L W. TELLER,

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of Twenty-five per cent.
2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of Twenty per cent.
3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of Ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

PREMIUMS PAID IN GOLD WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE ABOVE RETURNS, IN GOLD.

DIRECTORS:
Edward Rowe, Dan'l W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord, John D. Bates,
George Milu, Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson, Robert Browne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane, Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey, S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron, Moses Merick,
Roland G. Mitchell, David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee, Joseph Morrison,
George P. Deshon, Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nims, B. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick, Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden, Henry J. Camman,
John Armstrong, Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris, Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich, J. B. Griffin.
B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secre'y.
The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed until the 10th ult., inclusive.

THE EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL.........................$400,000
100,000 SHARES.........PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on or about the 8th day of February, 1865.
A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
ISAAC O. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
R. M. KINNIE, Kinnie & Carver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.

OFFICERS:
N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs. GARSCHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNIE & CARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.
OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.
Capital.........................$2,000,000
Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.
Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.
JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

VERMILYE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR,
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, OF $100, $500 AND $1,000.
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS.

With Coupons payable in New-York, and with provision for a Sinking Fund for their redemption at maturity.

The Morris and Essex Railroad is now extending its road to Easton, and at that point will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

S. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.
Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.
TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.
E. HECKSCHER.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.
THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE COMPANY ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1864.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1864		$167,139 80
Premiums received in 1864, as follows:		
On Marine Risks	$493,313 46	
On Fire Risks	437,235 04	—930,548 50
Total premiums		$1,097,688 30
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1864	$778,026 34	
Less Return Premiums	56,460 56	
Net Earned Premiums		$721,565 78
Losses paid during the year:		
On Marine Risks	$170,656 54	
On Fire Risks	206,468 63	
Total Losses	$377,125 17	
Reserved for Losses Unadjusted	20,625 18	
Expenses, Reinsurance Commission and Taxes, (less interest received,)	198,293 12	—$596,043 47
Net profits		$125,522 31
The capital of said company actually paid up in cash is		$300,000 00
The surplus on the first day of January, 1865		458,321 84
Total amount of capital and surplus		$758,321 84

ASSETS JANUARY 1ST, 1865.

Amount of cash on hand and in Bank	$106,741 19
Amount of cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	41,746 56
Amount of U. S. and N. Y. City Stocks and Bonds	187,029 50
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on Unincumbered Real Estate	185,550 00
Amount of Loans on Collateral, payable on demand	92,375 00
Amount of other Miscellaneous Items	20,500 00
Amount due for Premiums on Policies issued at office	19,167 77
Amount of Bills Receivable for Premiums on Marine Risks	91,455 70
Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable	13,756 12—$758,321 84

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of
SIX PER CENT.
on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 20th of February next; also a dividend of
TEN PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash on demand; also a dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.,
in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums of the company for the year 1864, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 20th day of March next.

DIRECTORS:
JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, DANIEL PARISH,
ROBT. M. C. GRAHAM, DUDLEY B. FULLER,
EDW. A. STANSBURY, HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
BOWES R. McILVAINE, CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT, JOS. B. VARNUM, JR.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, WATSON E. CASE,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, JR., J. L. GRAHAM, JR.,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, S. D. BRADFORD, JR.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, GEO. W. HATCH.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice-President.
JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, 20th January, 1865.
THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHARD PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared a Dividend of One (1) Per Cent., with surplus credited on next dividend, on the capital stock of the Southard Petroleum Company, payable at the office on 15th February next. The transfer book will be closed on 10th prox. until that date.
By order of the board.
JAS. YEREANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., Jan. 21, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an Interest Dividend of 6 Per Cent., on the Scrip issues, payable to the holders thereof, on and after the 14th day of February next, all free of Government tax. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD Company have declared a quarterly dividend of Two per Cent., free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer books are closed to Feb. 1. OLIVER CHARLICK,
President L. I. R. R. Co.
HUNTER'S POINT, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, 1st day of February next.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
By order of the board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will remain closed until the 30th Jan. inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MOUNTAIN OIL COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company on the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst., and opened on the 17th.
BENJ. NATHAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1865.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, will be payable to the stockholders of this company on and after Feb. 1.
W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th inst.
CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. E. H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th of February.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 4 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a dividend on its capital stock of Two Per Cent., from the earnings of the company for the month of January, payable at the office of the company on or after the 10th February, to shareholders of record on the 31st January, 1865.
ALLEN D. VORCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER K. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 13. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1 PINE-ST., JAN. 26, 1865.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable (free of Government tax) on the 1st day of February, 1865.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
REMOVED TO 158 BROADWAY, JAN. 25, 1865.
CASH CAPITAL.....................$200,000
SURPLUS..........................98,000
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, 1865.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ALLEN WRIGHT OIL COMPANY, NO. 27 WALL-ST.
A dividend of Two per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this company will be paid on the 4th of February next, to the stockholders of record on the close of business on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of February.
J. W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The Trustees of this company have this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the company, No. 8 Pine-st., on the 15th day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th February.
DAVID S. DUNCOMB, President.
P. C. HARMON, Vice-President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO 104 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....................$500,000
ASSETS...........................778,800
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Four per Cent., to the stockholders, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM NO. 20, 3RD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED the following-named dividends as earned for six months ending 22d January inst., and payable less Government tax 5 per cent to stockholders of record 26th January, as follows: 4 per cent. on First Preferred stock on the 10th February next; and 3½ per cent. on the Second Preferred stock by the 1st June next.
CONVERSION OF MORTGAGE BONDS INTO FIRST PREFERRED STOCK WILL BE MADE FROM 10TH TO 20TH FEBRUARY, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE. G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF EBERVALE COAL CO., ROOM NO. 44 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Feb 1, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of five per cent., (5,) from the earnings for the three months ending 31st of December. Payable at their office on and after the 15th inst.; to stockholders of record on 10th inst.
G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months ending 31st December ult., of Four Per Cent., payable at the office of the company, on and after the 15th day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer book will be closed from the evening of the 4th to the morning of the 16th of February.
G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1865, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described trust securities and property, viz.:

Bond and mortgage of Thomas G. Talmage, President, for $5,600, dated Nov. 2, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $4,400, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $3,000, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of George H. Knight, for $34,000, dated Jan. 30, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $19,000, dated April 1, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of Geo. D. Strong, for $6,000, dated April 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $2,600, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $14,500, dated March 5, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of James B. Murray, for $5,000, dated March 25, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $17,000, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Alexander McKay, for $25,000, dated Aug. 1, 1837.
Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $8,000, dated March 5, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $10,100, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Charles Sutton, for $13,000, dated Dec. 14, 1838.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $3,700, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Joseph Graham for $4,500, dated April 22, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of S. H. & J. Bartlett, for $2,000, dated Oct. 5, 1835.
Bond and mortgage of Joshua Ryder, for $13,000, dated Oct. 5, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Abner Munn, Jr., for $7,280, dated March 15, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Wm. & R. Ballagh and James Craig, for $4,827 14, dated April 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of George McKibbin, for $665 67, dated April 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Isaac W. Skinner, for $1,200, dated Oct. 20, 1835.
Bond and mortgage of Abraham M. Schermerhorn, for $200,000, dated Dec. 22, 1828.
Also, 399 shares of stock of North American Trust and Banking Company; also, 14 Florida Bonds of $1,000 each.
Also, a claim against the heirs of John R. Peters for about $8,000; also, one writing desk, one small stand, and one tin trunk.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.
CYRUS CURTISS, Spec. Rec'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1865, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described trust securities and property, namely:

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark for $22,500, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of William A. Burras for $6,568 75, dated Aug. 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Hervey Harris for $2,666 70, dated Nov. 27, 1838.
Bond and mortgage of Charles J. Gaylor for $5,120, dated April 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Charles D. Robinson for $6,621 34, dated April 1, 1836.
Also, 428¾ acres of land in Corinth, Saratoga County; 371 acres in Wilton, Saratoga County, and 416 other acres in Corinth, Saratoga County—all lately belonging to Judiah Ellsworth.
Also, 1,358 shares of stock of North American Trust and Banking Company, and 187 shares Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad stock, with note of John L. Graham for $4,200, dated April 1, 1841.
Also, claim for $243 68 against James J. Baldwin, and claim for $1,323 18 against Harriet Crooker.
Also, six lots of land situated on the west side of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh streets, and designated on the ward map by the numbers 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.
Also, one large oil painting, two writing desks, one clock and one copying press.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.
CHAS. AUG. DAVIS, Spec. Rec'r.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 24th day of February, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

BY A. S. WILLIAMS, SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET, IN THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.—MICHAEL M. WILLIAMS having made application to me in writing, setting forth that FREDERICK W. CAMMANN, late of the City of New-York, hath died intestate, and that it is necessary to have letters of administration of his estate granted in this State, and praying an order to show cause, I do hereby order that all persons interested do show cause before me, at the Surrogate's office of the County of Somerset, on the 28th of February, 1865, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, why letters of administration of the estate of said FREDERICK W. CAMMANN should not be granted to the said MICHAEL M. WILLIAMS; and that this order be published in the Somerset *Messenger*, a newspaper published in this State, and also in the *New-York Times*, a paper printed in the City of New-York, and set up in three of the most public places in the County of Somerset, for the space of four weeks preceding said day.—Dated, the 25th of January, A. D. 1865. A. S. WILLIAMSON, Surrogate.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.—Cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call, and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Extension tables cheap.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis..........Saturday, Feb. 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, March 18
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, March 25
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE........WEDNESDAY..........March 1.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........March 29.
First Cabin, (including table wine).................$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.................................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.................................65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.
Passage money to Nassau.........................$45
Passage money to Havana.........................$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.
This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.
One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.
J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Feb. 3............NORTH STAR.................SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13...........COSTA RICA...............TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23.........OCEAN QUEEN...................WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
GLASGOW....................SATURDAY.........Feb. 4
CITY OF CORK..............SATURDAY.........Feb. 11
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY.........Feb. 18
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship FUNG SHUEY,
J. B. HILDRETH, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
Capt. BARTON,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship MORO CASTLE, R. Adams, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Feb. 15.

HOTELS.

ONE PARLOR AND BEDROOM, THIRD story front, and same on fourth story, rear, vacant on Monday. Price for man and wife, from $25 to $75 per week. Accommodation for single gentlemen from $12 to $20 per week. Transient board, $3 per day. Table d'hote, dine at 6. ASHLAND HOUSE, 4th-av. and 24th-st.

COMPRESSED YEAST!
The demand for our celebrated "COMPRESSED YEAST" having so rapidly increased, we deem it a duty to the public to designate the following depots in the various parts of the city, where it can be had fresh every day:
DONAN, STERN & CO.,
No. 89 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

GREENWICH-ST.	3D-AV.
112, H. Schmidt.	475, Bauman & Co.
246, G. N. Smith.	2D-AV.
415, P. Nelson.	58, A. Deerking.
HUDSON-ST.	Cor. 30th-st., F. Fittel.
387, J. F. Knapp.	AVENUE A.
8TH-AV.	39, U. H. Rauch.
610, Hendrickson.	GREENWICH-AV.
597, Chs. Hall.	8, S. R. Mann & Co.
443, B. Blanck.	BOWERY.
232, L. Friedländer.	389, Haight Bros.
7TH-AV.	CANAL-ST.
420, Abbot & Palmer.	365, Chas. Rahe.
9TH-AV.	502, F. Engelcke.
426, Bewes & Co.	7TH-ST.
6TH-AV.	166, Chs. Gebhard.
151, J. H. Steilges.	

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

CHANGE OF TIME.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From foot Murray-st., daily at 3¼ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.
Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.
The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, Feb 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Removed for convenience of sale, and made to order by Roux, HUTCHINGS and other celebrated makers, comprising velvet, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets, carved rosewood suites, covered in crimson figured brocatel; gilt frame French plate pier mirrors, rosewood and oak bookcases; rosewood suits in figured worsted, carved rosewood 7 octavo piano, made by Hews, and cost $1,000; gilt marble-top consol table, crimson figured brocatel window curtains, cornices, oil paintings, engravings, &c.
DINING-ROOM—Carved black walnut and oak extension dining tables; ditto sideboards, black walnut buffet dining-room chairs; china dinner, and tea sets, glassware, cutlery, &c.
BEDROOM—Black walnut ebony mounted bedsteads, do. armor a glace, carved black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, do. commodes, do. centre tables, straw paillasses, feather beds, spring mattress, hair mattresses, bolsters pillows, &c., &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture. Also, immediately after the sale of furniture, an invoice of Jewelry, breastpins, ear rings, rings, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED property on Greenwich, Washington and East 19th-st., and on Waverley-place.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of John B. Martin, deceased—
GREENWICH AND WASHINGTON STS.—The lot of ground situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., running through to and fronting on the easterly side of Washington-st, being 160 feet in depth and 25 feet in front on each street, and known as No. 450 Greenwich-st. and No 437 Washington-st; said property is 25 feet south of Desbrosses-st.
WAVERLEY-PLACE.—The three and a half story brick house and lot on the southerly side of Waverley-place, 154 feet west of 6th-av., and known as No. 144. The house is 22.3x50 feet, and contains gas and Croton water. Lot 22.3x98.9.
EAST 19TH-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot known as No. 157 East 19th-st., north side, 40 feet east of 2d-av. The house is 20x32 feet, and contains the modern improvements. Lot 20x46.8.
Maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
200 OF THE CHOICEST CLOAKS.
ASSIGNED BY GEORGE CAREY
Were reserved
from the auction sale,
and will be offered
at Retail
FOR ONE WEEK,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT No. 475 BROADWAY.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWERS,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS. a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats, Baudelot cooler, troughs, puncheons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.—IF YOU HAVE the use of one hand, and want to make an honest living, call on or address A. HODGMAN, No. 52 Crosby-st., and he will tell you how you can easily make $4 to $10 every day.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE COMING DRAFT.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO ALL WHO ARE ENROLLED AS LIABLE TO DRAFT.
The New-York County Committee on Volunteering have reason to believe that a further call is likely soon to be made by the President for men.
Hitherto, great complaint has been made that the quotas demanded of the County of New-York have been excessive.
As all quotas are based upon the enrollment, it is evident that no relief can be expected except by a reduction of the enrollment to its proper standard.
Although appeals have hitherto been made to citizens to correct the enrollment, there has been little or no disposition shown by the public to discharge its duty in this particular.
It is evident that this duty must be performed by the public authorities, or it will not be performed at all.
By consent of the War Department and the advice of the Governor, the New-York County Committee on Volunteering has determined to undertake the herculean labor of correcting the Enrollment of the County.
No means will be spared to make this correction thorough and satisfactory both to the people and the Government.
Our only object is to correct the enrollment and place it at a proper standard, and every citizen owes it alike to himself and his neighbor to assist in this work.
In addition to other means which will be brought into requisition for the accomplishment of this object, a complete copy of the existing enrollment of each Ward or Election District will be printed and furnished to every enrolled citizen of the Ward or Election District.
This will prevent the excuse which so many who are exempt have made, that they did not know they were enrolled, and hence did not attend to having their names taken from the roll.
It will also afford the opportunity for every man enrolled to see whether or not his neighbor is enrolled, and enable him to secure that those liable and not enrolled shall be put down.
Every person enrolled is requested to aid in the gigantic labor which we have undertaken, by complying with the following conditions:
I. Whenever a name appears of any person who is not enrolled but liable, notice of the fact should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District, by any person who may be cognizant of the fact, in order that the same may be recorded.
II. Whenever a name appears of any person who has removed, notice of the fact should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll of that District and recorded where it properly belongs.
III. Whenever a name appears which is known to be fictitious, or any one is aware that the person indicated is not a resident as described, notice should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll.
IV. Whenever cause of exemption exists for any reason, notice should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District by the exempt person himself, that the name may be stricken from the roll.
The following are the recognized causes of exemption:
1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien, and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having been drafted and paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the Army or Navy during the present War, and being honorably discharged.
In addition to this, so far as possible, every enrolled man will be waited upon personally by authorized agents, deputed to ascertain the liability of all enrolled men, to have those improperly enrolled taken off, and to add those not on, but who should be enrolled.
As this is an effort to correct and not to increase the enrollment, it is to the interest of every person to give correct and true answers to any and all questions which may be put to them, and any person declining to answer or giving false answers render themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.
This is probably the last attempt which will be made to secure a correct Enrollment of the County of New-York. To be successful the coöperation of every resident of this city and county is absolutely required.
The Government officials have evinced a disposition to afford us every facility to attain the object in view. If, therefore, through the indisposition and apathy of the public, who are most concerned, this effort to correct the enrollment prove abortive, and further excessive quotas are demanded of us, because of the incorrectness of the enrollment, the people of this city and county will be themselves responsible, and they will have none but themselves to blame.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of Enrolling Bureau
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:
Paving Thirty-second-street, Second to Third-avenue, trap-block.
Building a sewer in Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta-lane.
Building a sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
Building a sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta-lane.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 25, 1865.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 27, 1865.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
Sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in First-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to and through Sixtieth-street to Second-avenue.
Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch through One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to Second-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-first-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from First to Second avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Daniel E. Delavan, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL E. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 30, 1865.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
Regulating Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second streets.
Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and all lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of Eighth-avenue from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.
Also, all the lots in blocks number four hundred and nine to four hundred and nineteen, both inclusive, and all the lots in blocks number three hundred and twenty-two to three hundred and thirty-two, both inclusive, all being in the Twelfth Ward.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to DANIEL E. DELEVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE — OF 75 horse-power, 16 inch cylinder, 3½ feet stroke. It is a beam engine, of handsome style, and suitable for stationary engine or steamboat. It is in complete running order. Apply to C. S. HUBBARD, Sec., New-Haven, Conn.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES and boilers, stationary and portable, of all sizes. Also, several marine boilers, in perfect order. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chambers at. Ferry.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET.—Also a store, near Broadway. Inquire of P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the nitrous oxide, and no charge is made for extracting teeth if pain is caused. Come to headquarters. The best teeth inserted. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
Now in the ELEVENTH WEEK
of a career of unbroken succession and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as
A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,
is presented EVERY NIGHT,
with ITS SPLENDID CAST
and SUPERB SCENERY.
"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*
Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7½. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
FRIDAY,
SECOND TIME HERE,
Howard Payne's very popular comic drama,
CHARLES THE SECOND.
To conclude with, second time here, the successful petite comedy of
UNCLE JOHN.
SATURDAY—Fourth time "Secrets Worth Knowing." MONDAY—Fifth time "The Irish Heiress." TUESDAY—Benefit of Mr. JOHN GILBERT, when will be produced, (first time in three years,) Boucicault's popular comedy, OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN GILBERT,
TUESDAY, FEB. 7,
when will be produced, (first time in three years,)
Boucicault's Popular Comedy,
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—COMMENCES AT 7¾.
EIGHTH WEEK! EIGHTH WEEK!!
OF THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON
"THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK."
The production of which has proved
A GENUINE AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS,
and which is received nightly with
THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM
ever elicited in this city,
BY CROWDED HOUSES.
THE GREAT TABLEAUX
THE FIRE! and UNION SQUARE!!
NIGHTLY ENCORED
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¾
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
GRAND MATINEES on WED'Y and SAT'Y AT 2½.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS
SIXTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK OF
THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD,
ENTIRELY NEW
GRAND EQUESTRIAN ACTS,
GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS,
AND MARVELS OF THE ARENA,
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS
OF THE MONSTER STAR COMPANY.
NOTICE—ANOTHER NEW
GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL.
Due notice will be given of its production.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German cotillion. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
The intermediate examination of the classes in this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., and will be continued through the week, commencing at the same hour daily, according to the following scheme:
MONDAY—Seniors in Latin, Juniors in History, Sophomores in Greek, Freshmen in Ancient Geography.
TUESDAY—Seniors in Physics and Chemistry, Juniors in Greek and Logic, Sophomores in Geometry and Latin, Freshmen in Grecian History and Roman Antiquities.
WEDNESDAY—Seniors in Political Economy and History, Juniors in Logic and Mathematics, Sophomores in Greek, Freshmen in Latin and Algebra.
THURSDAY—Seniors in Greek and Calculus, Juniors in Latin, Sophomores in Ancient Geography and Rhetoric, Freshmen in Greek.
FRIDAY—Seniors in Natural Theology, Juniors in Mathematics and Greek, Sophomores in Latin and Geometry, Freshmen in Rhetoric and Declamation.
SATURDAY—Seniors in Psychology, Juniors in Physics, Sophomores in Roman History and Grecian Antiquities, Freshmen in Algebra and Latin.
The Regents of the University, the Trustees and Alumni of the College, the parents of students, and all who are interested in education, are respectfully invited to attend.
F. A. P. BARNARD, President.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address
BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL, French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-St., will commence the second session Feb. 1. Pupils thoroughly prepared by competent teachers for business or college. Semi-annual examinations. Inspection invited.

DR. DIO LEWIS' LIGHT GYMNASTICS are taught Tuesdays and Fridays, at No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., by Miss F. G. MANKIN, recent graduate of the Normal Institute for Physical Culture, Boston. Circulars can be obtained at any time by application at the Academy. Entrance No. 10, third floor.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

NEW CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S private academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. A private class exclusive for the practice of all the various round dances. Lessons every day.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Term commences Feb. 13. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

A LADY FROM PARIS, WHO HAS MUCH experience in teaching, wishes a position as visiting governess, or would give private lessons in French; the lady teaches the sciences, history, literature, &c., on the newest Parisian system, having also the advantage of knowing several European languages. Address S. J., No. 90 East 17th-st.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND HIGH RESPECTABILITY, competent to teach French, Spanish, English and music, desires the position of resident or daily governess in a family, who would pay a liberal salary for such service. Address Madame CHRISTIANA, Union-square Post-office.

A LADY RESIDING IN WILLIAMSBURG will take a few pupils to instruct two or three hours daily at her residence; a good opportunity for those whose children are too delicate to attend school. Address M. A., Williamsburg Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—A LADY TO TEACH English in a first-class school in this city; she must be thoroughly competent and able to furnish satisfactory references. Apply, between 12 and 1 M., at No. 18 East 33d-st.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, FULLY competent to instruct in all the English branches, is desirous of a situation as governess in a family, in or out of the city. For references and particulars, address WM. POOLE, No. 26 South-st.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience in teaching the English branches, French, music and drawing, desires a situation in a school or family; best of references given. Address L. M. S., No. 173 Waverley-place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GOOD BOOKS FOR ALL.
Young farmers should read our
RURAL MANUALS; comprising "The House," "The Farm," "The Garden," and "Domestic Animals."
In one large volume..............................$2 25
All young men and women, too, should read our NEW HAND-BOOKS: "How to write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to Do Business." In one large volume..............................$2 25
Editors, reporters, and students should have at hand THE RIGHT WORD IN THE RIGHT PLACE; A Pocket Dictionary of Synonyms, Technical Terms, Abbreviations, Foreign Phrases, etc ....75c.
Invalids, and those who would avoid becoming such, should read
THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY GYMNASIUM, containing the most improved methods of applying Gymnastic, Calisthenic and Vocal exercises to the development of the bodily organs, the invigoration of their functions, the preservation of health, and cure of diseases and deformities. By R. T. TRALL, M. D.....$1 75
In addition to these, we have all works on Phonography, Hydropathy, Physiology, Anatomy, Medicine, Mechanics, Photography, &c. Send stamp for catalogue. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BABBITTONIAN PENMANSHIP!
Pronounced by the press "the most beautiful and scientific of systems," "far in advance of other systems," "magnificent and worth $5." It imparts a skillful handwriting without schools or teacher. Splendid terms to agents. Price, post-paid, $1 50. Address
BABBITT & WITT, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

SEWING MACHINES—ALL THE BEST SEWING-MACHINES (new) for sale and to rent. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST DAY BUT ONE OF THE
NEW NATIONAL DOMESTIC DRAMA,
Written by Mr. MILNES LEVICK,
AFTERNOON AT 3. EVENING AT 7½.
THE UNION PRISONER;
OR, THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER.
GREAT DANCING GIRAFFE, TONY DENIER.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
MORNING AT 11,
PUNCH AND JUDY,
WITH NEW AND COSTLY APPARATUS.
TWO FAT WOMEN—1,400 POUNDS.
LIVING SKELETON, GIANT BOY, 8 FEET HIGH.
MONSTER MONKEY. THE DRILL.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS
EXHIBIT TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION.
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, ALBINO BOY, LEARNED SEAL, LIVING OTTERS, FRENCH MOVING FIGURES, &c.
Admission 30 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7½.
SPLENDID TRIUMPH
OF
JOHN E. OWENS..........as...............PAUL PRY.
OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES,
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,
GENERAL DELIGHT.
Throngs rush to enjoy this brilliant effort, which is proclaimed a new revelation of genius—a companion triumph to old "Solon Shingle's." Its success has already exceeded that of any previous personation of the character in New-York. The manager confidently anticipates for it a career unequaled in splendor even by
LISTON'S ORIGINAL TRIUMPH.
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
PAUL PRY and THE LIVE INDIAN.
OWENS.......................as...................PAUL PRY.
The theatre is crowded within fifteen minutes after the opening of the doors. Verbum Sap.
Secure seats in advance.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY.
OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
THIS ENORMOUS COLLECTION OF
LIVING WILD ANIMALS INCLUDES
A LIVING GIRAFFE;
TWO ELEPHANTS—SEVEN LIONS;
ROYAL BENGAL AND BRAZILIAN TIGERS;
POLAR, GRIZZLY, SLOTH, BLACK,
CINNAMON, POONAH, AND ISABEL BEARS;
AFRICAN AND ASIATIC LEOPARDS;
STRIPED AND SPOTTED HYENAS;
A DROVE OF CAMELS AND DROMEDARIES;
ELK, DEER, BUFFALO, &c., &c.,
Comprising altogether,
HUNDREDS OF RARE AND INTERESTING BEASTS AND BIRDS,
from every quarter of the globe.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
are given, at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M., introducing
ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS,
IN A WONDERFUL EXHIBITION OF
SAGACITY AND THOROUGH TRAINING.
ADMISSION, ONLY 25 CENTS.

THE VANDENHOFF READINGS.
FINAL READING,
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
At Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
Scenes from Shakespeare's OTHELLO; from Sheridan's SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
with a great variety of
MISCELLANEOUS POETRY
of MACAULAY, THACKERAY, TENNYSON, &c.
After which, from the Christmas Carol,
MR. FEZZYWIG'S HOP.
To conclude with
SAM WELLER'S WALLENTINE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

15,000 SUBSTITUTES WANTED
FOR THE ARMY,
IN PLACE OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF CITIZENS:
FIRST—For citizens enrolled and liable to draft.
SECOND—For citizens not liable to draft, because of unfitness, or non-liability from age or other causes.
TO SUBSTITUTES.
The following advantages are offered for the enlistment of Substitutes:
BOUNTY, DEPOSITED BY PERSONS REQUIRING SUBSTITUTES, CASH DOWN,
For One Year...$200
For Two Years...400
For Three Years...[illegible]
PREMIUM, CASH DOWN.
For One Year Man..$20
For Two Years' Man......................................30
For Three Years' Man....................................50
TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.
Inasmuch as the authority exi[illegible] for the enlistment of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of a future Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to Draft, because of unfitness or non-liability from age or other causes, THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE have resolved in addition to their business of raising Recruits, to enlist such substitutes as may be desired.
Those desiring Substitutes may deposit with the Committee the whole of either of the following sums:
For One Year...$220
For Two Years..430
For Three Years..650
No portion of the money paid for Substitutes will be paid from the County funds.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor, Com. on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Rooms of Committee on Volunteering, City Hall Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st. Nov. 1, 1864.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.
QUOTA OF THE CITY OVER 20,000.
Gentlemen liable to draft should register their names on the book of the association where alien and veteran substitutes will be mustered into the army, and their exemption papers correctly procured through the Provost-Marshals of their districts without any charge in advance or any inconvenience to them whatever. For reference, published lists are on file at the rooms of the association of over five hundred names of well-known business men in all the districts of the city, who have availed themselves of the facilities and procured their substitutes in advance, without any delay, and actually at less cost than anywhere else in the city, at the office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitutes' Recruiting Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

MILITARY AND NAVAL
BANKING OFFICE.
L. BROWN & CO.,
NO. 2 PARK-PLACE,
Under Broadway Bank.
Officers' accounts cashed, ordnance and clothing returns made out, and clearances obtained. Discharged soldiers paid all claims collected.

TOWN QUOTAS FILLED.
Having furnished over (4,000) four thousand men for the army and navy, without a single complaint, we tender our services with confidence for the filling of town quotas and procuring substitutes.
BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN,
No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 18.

C. L. MORSE & CO., TAMMANY HALL,
Are prepared to
FURNISH SUBSTITUTES
To men liable to draft in any district in New-York City, at one day's notice,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.
The best of reference given.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED.—PERSONS residing in the Second and Third Congressional Districts, Brooklyn, Kings Co., can be furnished with SUBSTITUTES, on short notice and reasonable terms, by applying at No. 46 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs. References can be given to hundreds of persons whom we have furnished. Remember the office is up stairs.

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES WANTED, for cavalry, artillery, and garrison duty. The highest bounties paid, cash. Relief tickets for families. Largest premium paid agents and runners presenting recruits at No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

SUPERVISORS AND TOWN COMMITTEES can have their quotas filled, by applying to or addressing VAN BUREN & LUCKY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway.

NAVAL OFFICERS RECENTLY APPOINTED will be paid a bounty. L. BROWN & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Park-place.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDED to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED and highest cash price paid for same by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director...MAX MARETZEK
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 3, at 8,
(SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,)
will be presented Auber's new version of his brilliant opera,
FRA DIAVOLO,
with its splendid mise en scene and brilliant cast:
ZERLINA...Miss KELLOGG
PAMELA...Mlle. MORENSI
FRA DIAVOLO......................................Sig. G. LOTTI
LORD ROCHBOURG................................Sig. BELLINI
LORENZO...Sig. LORINI
BEPPO..Sig. DUBREUL
GIACOMO...Sig. WEINLICH
MATHEO...Sig. MULLER
The Incidental Ballet will be executed by
MLLE. ERNESTINE AND MLLE. AURIOL.
CONDUCTOR...............................MR. CARL BERGMANN
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Positively only time at a matinee of
POLIUTO.
Monday—ERNANI.
Tuesday—FAUST.
The sale of secured seats and tickets will commence this morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; and at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, corner Nassau and Pine sts.
SUBSCRIPTION
for the season will be received during the entire week at the Box office of the Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA MATINEE.
Director...MAX MARETZEK.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 4, at 1,
First and only time at a matinee of
POLIUTO,
with its unparalleled cast.
Admission to all parts of the house
ONE DOLLAR ONLY—NO RESERVED SEATS.
Doors open at 12; to commence at 1 P. M.
Tickets can be had at the regular ticket office and at the principal music stores.

NIBLO'S GARDEN........................BEGINS 7½.
Lessee and Manager.......................WM. WHEATLEY.
FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1865,
JOINT FAREWELL BENEFIT,
and
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF THE VERY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
The evening's performance will commence with (by request)
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
Mrs. WILLIAMS IN TEN CHARACTERS.
Mr. WILLIAMS...............as...................LARRY
The great Fairy Drama, the
LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.........as...........LANTY,
with the songs of "Kattie Mooney" and "Pat Malloy," (by request,) and a jig, with Mrs. Williams, "The Connaughtman's Rambles."
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS...as...KATE KEARNEY
Both pieces cast to the strength of the company, and produced with all their original splendor and completeness.
Mr. Wheatley is happy to announce that he has been able to enter into a brief engagement with the distinguished artiste,
Mrs. W. F. LANDER,
formerly
Miss DAVENPORT,
who, after a retirement of four years from the stage, will make her first appearance at this establishment on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1865, as LEONIE, in the five-act play entitled
THE MESALLIANCE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
THIRTY-SEVENTH WEEK.
INCREASING CROWDS
TO WITNESS
HELLER'S PECULIAR METHOD
of
TEACHING EVERYBODY
how to be a conjuror,
SEVEN ILLUSIONS,
TWO MARVELS,
THREE PIANO-FORTE SOLOS,
THREE LESSONS IN MAGIC,
every evening and at the Matinees.
Doors open at 7¼. Begin at 8.
Office open daily from 9 till 4.
Matinees on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

ARION SOCIETY.
The Annual
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL.
Will come off at the Academy of Music, February 9, 1865.
WIT, HUMOR, FUN!
Tickets at $5, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, (extra ladies' tickets $2,) to be had from all the members of the Society.
Boxes will be sold only by A. Strathmann, No. 17 Broad-st., and H. Nielsen, (Graham, Dorsett & Co.,) No. 176 Centre-st.
THE COMMITTEE:
J. DINGLESTEDT, No. 4 Hanover-st.
W. EDLER, No. 749 Broadway.
E. FIEDLER, No. 50 Cliff-st.
P. FUCHS, No. 56 Reade-st.
F. KAMM, No. 184 Front-st.
EDW. SCHUBERTH, No. 98 Spring-st.
H. STEINWAY, Sr., Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
F. WAIBEL, No. 24 William-st.
JOS. WEHOLE, corner 4th-av. and 14th-st.

DODWORTH'S HALL, (BROADWAY, OPPOSITE 11th-st.)
NOTICE.—In consequence of the large attendance of the first soiree, it has been found necessary to remove from Steinway's Rooms to Dodworth's Hall.
The SECOND SOIREE of CHAMBER MUSIC of Messrs. Wm. Mason, Theo. Thomas, J. Mosenthal, G. Matzka and F. Bergner, will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for THE BEST instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. In March, will remove to No. 596 Broadway.)
MASON BROTHERS.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, NO. 18 COOPER UNION, NEW-YORK.—Students received at any time. Academic and Collegiate, also Naval, Civil and Mechanical Engineering courses given. For particulars, call at the Institute, or address Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

JUST THE PIANO.—OUR BIJOU COTTAGE, square 7-octaves, carved legs, &c., are perfect gems for small parlors. Great in tone and durability; small in size and price. SAWYER & THOMPSON, No. 765 Broadway, New-York, and No. 59 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

TO THOSE WHO WISH TO TAKE MUSIC LESSONS, at their own houses on reasonable terms, a good opportunity is offered by calling at No. 48 Beach-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $160 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

$50 SECOND-HAND PIANOS—ONE FOR $50, one for $110, one for $200. Also new pianos very low. CUMMINGS & JENNYS, 726 Broadway.

LECTURES.

REV. SELLA MARTIN WILL DELIVER the second lecture in the course for the Union Bazaar Association, in aid of the sick and wounded colored soldiers, at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Single tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door on the night of the lecture.

MISS SUSANNAH EVANS, SEVENTEEN years old, the unrivaled advocate of temperance, will deliver one of her thrilling lectures in the Church of the Pilgrims, 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for benefit of the church.

MRS. SLOWCOMB AT THE OPERA.—THIS celebrated humorous Lecture will be delivered by Mr. DE CORDOVA, at Irving Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 4. Tickets 50 cents.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—RIGBY PARBURY, otherwise called FRANCIS HOWARD is requested to communicate with his friends in England, who wish to see or hear from him, in consequence of the death of his mother.

MR. J. S. KING, WHO PURCHASED stocks through us in July last, will please communicate with LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st.
FEB. 2, 1865.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A WIFE.—A GOOD-LOOKING, MIDDLE-aged man, of wealth and good morals, and is all right, wishes to correspond with a young lady who possesses the same, with a view to matrimony. Address N. L. OONIL, Springfield, Mass.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH WARD—SPECIAL MEETING FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Business of great importance requires the attendance of every member of Union League Council No. 4, at usual place.
By order of the President.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Gratifying Success of Operations Thus Far.

The Rebels Being Rapidly Driven from Every Available Position.

FORAGE AND SUBSISTENCE PLENTY.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The steamship *Cahawba*, Capt. JOHNSON, arrived here also, this afternoon, from Hilton Head, S. C., with over 500 rebel prisoners, captured by Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN in his late campaign.

The *Cahawba* sailed from Hilton Head on last Saturday, the 28th, and, beside the mails and dispatches from SHERMAN's army, brings intelligence of the highly gratifying success attending thus far the opening of the campaign in the State of South Carolina.

One portion of Major-Gen. SHERMAN's army moved direct from Savannah, Ga., and the other, consisting of two corps, moved from Beaufort, S. C., and were both rapidly advancing against Charleston, S. C.

The latest intelligence from SHERMAN's army represents it at a distance of less than forty miles from Charleston. The rebels were offering resistance at every point, but are rapidly being driven from every available position for defence. Forage and subsistence were found in large quantities by our soldiers as they followed the retreating steps of the rebels.

The army commanded by Major-Gen. FOSTER was coöperating with the army under Gen. SHERMAN, and the movements of our troops through South Carolina are but the precursor of a far more terrible and disastrous campaign to the rebels than that of their celebrated march through the heart of Georgia.

The lines of Gen. SHERMAN were being gradually contracted, and it was probable that no desperate resistance would be made or battle offered until our forces had reached to within a few miles of Charleston, where the main body of the rebel forces would be concentrated to make one last terrible effort to save the State from the inroads of SHERMAN's conquering army.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa at Halifax—The Captain of the Sea King Again Arrested—No British Troops Going to Canada—The Atlantic Telegraph Cable—Financial and Commercial.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st, via Queenstown on the 22d of January, arrived here at 3:30 o'clock this morning. She has 24 passengers for this port and 25 for Boston.

The dates per the *Africa* are two days later than those already received.

The steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown about noon on the 31st of January.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Globe* authoritatively states that the reports from America, that British troops are about to embark for Canada to meet a possible war from the contemplated recognition of the Southern Confederacy by England, are absolutely without foundation.

Capt. CORBETT, commander of the steamer *Sea King*, prior to her conversion to the rebel cruiser *Shenandoah*, has again been before a Magistrate, charged with enlisting seamen to serve on the *Shenandoah*. Further conclusive evidence was adduced, and the prisoner was committed for trial, but was subsequently admitted to bail.

The commander of the Peruvian war-ship *Union*, who was arrested for a violation of the foreign enlistment act, by enlisting seamen in the Thames River, but who got off by some legal irregularity, was again arrested on the arrival of his ship at Plymouth, and conveyed in custody to London.

He is charged with repeating the offence at Plymouth. Part of his enlistments are said to be intended for another Peruvian war steamer which was out in France. This second steamer is named the *America*. She arrived at Plymouth on the 20th from Nantes, to take on board the men who had been engaged for her. The Captain of the *Union* was brought before a magistrate at Dartford on the 20th, but the case was dismissed from insufficient evidence.

The new steamer *Colombian*, belonging to the West India and Pacific Steamship Company, which left Liverpool on the 10th inst., sunk on the 19th inst. off Brest, where she was supposed to have run for shelter. Thirty of her crew and one passenger were drowned. Only three of the crew were saved. The lost passenger was Mr. JOHN HAMILTON, of Liverpool, the representative of the Panama Railroad Company.

It is denied that Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA will open Parliament in person.

The first Cabinet council of the year was held on the 19th of January. All the fifteen Cabinet Ministers were present.

Mr. WALLACE, the eminent musical composer, is seriously ill at Paris, and not expected to recover.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The shipping of the Atlantic telegraph cable from the works of Messrs. GLASS, ELIOT & Co. to the vessels which are to convey it to the steamship *Great Eastern*, commenced on the 19th of January, and will continue without intermission until the end of May, when all the cable will be coiled on board of the great ship.

The London *Times* has a very hopeful article on the enterprise, and says that should the weather prove favorable for laying the cable, there can be little doubt that it will be successfully done.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have made a fourth and final call upon the shares of that company.

FRANCE.

M. PROUDHON is dead.

The London *Daily News* makes the important announcement, that at the same time that the Emperor made PRINCE NAPOLEON Vice-President of the Council, he resolved that in case of his own death, during the minority of the Prince Imperial, that the Prince NAPOLEON should be Regent, and that the resolution was taken with the consent of the Empress.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows an increase of cash on hand of over three and a half millions of francs.

The Rentes have declined to 66f.95c.

DENMARK.

The ministers have presented a bill in the Rigsraad for the abolition of all transit duties in Denmark.

GERMANY.

At a meeting of the Holstein land proprietors it was resolved to present an address to Austria and Prussia, denouncing the former address drawn up by Baron VON SCHEEL PLESSEN, urgently requesting a convocation of the estates, and demanding that the rights and desires of Schleswig and Holstein to exist under their own Duke, as part of Germany, be granted without restriction.

The Austrian Government has refused to receive either of the addresses, having determined on the principle of not accepting any manifestation upon the question of the Duchies.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Dec. 28, and of Calcutta of Dec. 21, is received. News generally anticipated.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds continue dull but there is no material fluctuation in the rate of discount. The demand for discount was moderate at unchanged rates. It is rumored that a new loan for Mexico is contemplated. The London *Times'* City article believes that the rumor is premature, but believes that if the loan is brought out, it will be for the purpose of developing the resources of Mexico and benefiting the present bondholders.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 20—Evening.

Consols for money, 89⅜@89½. Bullion in the bank has increased £71,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market has been inactive. Illinois Central Railroad, 50; Erie Railroad 33½; United States Five-twenties, 45¾@46.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was quiet and firmer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market was generally dull. Wheat, however, was firmer. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report: Flour dull; Wheat firmer, having recovered from the decline of Tuesday; Corn very dull.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market was generally firmer. JORDAN, BRUCE & Co., and others, report: Beef still advancing; Pork firm—the market is bare; Bacon active and advanced 1s.; Butter firm; Lard active and advanced 1s.@1s. 6d.; Old, 56s.; Tallow quiet and firmer.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports: ASHES firmer at 31s. for both Pots and Pearls. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE quiet and steady. RICE upward and advanced 3d.@6d. LINSEED inactive and declined 6d.@9d. LINSEED CAKES quiet and steady at £9, ex quay. LINSEED OIL steady. WHALE AND COD OILS, firmer at 64s.6d., holders demand an advance. PETROLEUM steady at 2s. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS—(BARING'S.)

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. IRON dull. SUGAR heavy and declined 1s. COFFEE quiet. TEA steady. RICE upward. TALLOW firmer. LINSEED downward. SPIRITS TURPENTINE advancing; quoted at 67s.@67s. 6d. PETROLEUM steady at £18 ₩ ton, for Crude; 2s. 1d.@2s. 1½d. for Refined. SPERM OIL firm at £85. LINSEED OIL dull.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 21.

COTTON.—Sales 6,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and importers. The market is firmer, but unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is inactive.

PROVISIONS.—Beef firm, at 100s. for Fine Mess. Bacon active. Lard buoyant, at 56s.@57s.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 21—Evening.

Consols, for money, 89⅜@89⅝.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad, 49½@50½; Erie Railroad, 34@35.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 22.

The Bourse closed firm; rentes 67f. 5c.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 22.

The British news to-day is unimportant.

In the Spanish Senate the opposition moved an amendment to the Queen's address, declaring a new electoral law necessary, demanding representation for the Antilles, and the preservation of San Domingo to Spain.

The Africa Inward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The steamship *Africa* sailed at 10:30 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Friday,) evening.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

An Arrival from Fort Fisher—Our Gunboats Moving Up the Cape Fear River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The steamer *Warrior*, Capt. MOTT, arrived here to-day, from Fort Fisher, N. C. Up to the time that the *Warrior* sailed, on Sunday last, nothing of importance had taken place, with the exception that several of our gunboats were moving up the Cape Fear River to the vicinity of one of the rebel forts, probably with the intention of bombarding it.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Rejoicings and Ratifications—Serenade to the President—He Replies in a Characteristic Speech—Ratification of the Amendment in Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan and other States.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The serenading party, last night, having played several airs before the White House, the President appeared at the centre upper window, under the portico, and was greeted with loud cheers.

The President said he supposed the passage through Congress of the constitutional amendment for the abolishment of slavery throughout the United States, was the occasion to which he was indebted for the honor of this call. [Applause.] The occasion was one of congratulation to the country and to the whole world. But there is a task yet before us—to go forward and consummate by the votes of the States that which Congress so nobly began yesterday. [Applause, and cries, "They will do it," &c.] He had the honor to inform those present that Illinois had already done the work. [Applause.] Maryland was about half through; but he felt proud that Illinois was a little ahead. He thought this measure was a very fitting, if not an indispensable adjunct to the winding up of the great difficulty. [Applause.] He wished the reunion of all the States perfected and so effected as to remove all causes of disturbance in the future, and to attain this end it was necessary that the original disturbing cause should, if possible, be rooted out. He thought all would bear him witness that he had never shrunk from doing all that he could to eradicate slavery by issuing an Emancipation Proclamation. [Applause.] But that proclamation falls far short of what the amendment will be when fully consummated. A question might be raised whether the proclamation was legally valid. It might be added that it only aided those who came into our lines, and that it was inoperative as to those who did not give themselves up, or that it would have no effect upon the children of the slaves born hereafter. In fact it would be urged that it did not meet the evil. But this amendment is a king's cure for all the evils. [Applause.] It winds the whole thing up. He would repeat that it was the fitting, if not the indispensable adjunct to the consummation of the great game we are playing. He could not but congratulate all present, himself, the country, and the whole world, upon this great moral victory.

Ratification by Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Feb. 2.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives this morning passed a resolution, approving and adopting the proposed amendment to the United States Constitution. The vote stood 62 yeas against 4 nays.

The House also passed a resolution, requesting the Governor to make an application for the postponement of the draft.

Ratification by Illinois.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The General Assembly of Illinois yesterday ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. The vote in the Senate stood 18 yeas against 6 nays, and in the House, 48 against 28. Five Democratic Senators voted aye.

Rejoicing in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 2.

One hundred guns were fired at Columbus, Ohio, this evening, in honor of the passage of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

Massachusetts Rejoicing over the Constitutional Amendment.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

National salutes were fired to-day in Boston and other cities; and there was also a general ringing of bells throughout the State in honor of the passage of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery throughout the land.

A bill was presented in the House this afternoon, ratifying the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and after a debate it was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. At the proper time it is presumed the bill will be adopted nearly unanimously.

The Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Feb. 2.

The Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery was ratified by the Legislature this morning.

Explosion of a Locomotive—Four Men Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 2.

A locomotive exploded this morning on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, near Hatfield, Montgomery Country. Four men were instantly killed.

The Five Per Cent. Legal Tenders.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 2.

It is announced that the five per cent. Legal Tender notes will be received by the General Subscription Agent in payment of subscriptions to the new seven-thirty loan, with all accrued interest to date of receipt.

A Distinguished Visitor.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 2.

Among the passengers from Halifax by the *Africa* is Major-Gen. HASTINGS DOYLE, who is on a short visit to Washington and other cities.

Marine Disaster.

PROVINCETOWN, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The British schooner *Edith*, from Cornwallis for New-York, with a cargo of potatoes, came ashore on Race Point last night. The vessel was uninjured. The cargo will be sold at once, as the weather is very severe.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The tobacco warehouse of VANETTA, FRIEDMAN & Co., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss on stock, $160,000; insurance, $80,000. Loss on building, $20,000; fully insured.

Prize Fight—Great Haul of Captives.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 2.

A prize-fight came off this (Thursday) morning near Wilmington, Del., between WARD and FARRELL. WARD was badly whipped.

The military surrounded the party, arrested 150, marched them six miles, and handed them over to the civil authorities.

Fire at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Feb. 2.

A fire occurred this morning in the Ninth Ward, destroying the patent-leather factory of J. Y. MCLAUGHLIN, the rolling-mill of RENSGRAFF & DULL, and the oil factory of WEISENBERGER, FISHER & Co. The loss is about $50,000, which is mostly insured.

Extensive Fire—Paper-Mill Burned.

LEE, Mass., Thursday, Feb. 2.

A very large paper-mill, belonging to ELIZUR SMITH, was burned at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

THE WESTCHESTER BURGLARIES.—In the published account of the arrest of a large gang of burglars last week in Westchester County, the name of JOHN MULLER was given as one of the parties arrested on a warrant issued by Justice MEEKS. Mr. MEEKS desires us to say that JOHN MULLER has never been arrested on any charge whatever, nor has any warrant for his arrest been issued by said Justice.

Invisible Gas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

Who is responsible for the large gas bills? is a question often asked. I will relate a little incident I have just witnessed. In my office on the Battery (the County Volunteer Rooms) the gas has during the last month been introduced, why, nobody knows, as it is never used. This morning the measurer came and examined the meter. The Superintendent of the building asked, for curiosity sake, how much gas had been used. He was answered, "Eight hundred feet." Now, I am willing, if necessary, to swear, and everybody connected with the Battery mustering office is willing to swear, that the gas has not been lighted since it was put into the building, excepting once for trial for about three minutes, and that by the gas-fitters.

Who has used the eight hundred feet of gas that the county has thus to pay for? or who is responsible for the correctness of the meter?

This is a matter in which I personally am not interested, but the morals of the gas company, or of the gas-fitters, are, I am afraid, rather questionable, if such things occur everywhere as well as here.

C. M. P.

CASTLE GARDEN MUSTERING OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1865.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Chamber of Commerce.

TAXATION OF MERCHANDISE RECOMMENDED—THE GREAT SHIP CANAL—STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND CHINA—THE BANKRUPTCY LAW—THE RECIPROCITY TREATY—PRESENTATION OF A PORTRAIT.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at one o'clock P. M., Mr. A. A. LOW in the Chair. The following gentlemen were balloted for and duly elected members of the Chamber: Henry E. Morris, Frederick Kunne, John Linnemann, Thomas Christy, William R. Wessner, John Faulkner, Louis J. Belloni, John A. Stewart, Cornelius F. Thompson, William Morgan, Edward A. Quintard, John Morris White, Charles S. Smith, James D. Smith, William J. Sheldon.

Mr. GEORGE W. LANE was reëlected a member of the Arbitration Committee.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee then read a report recommending taxation on all merchandise, as the best mode of raising revenue; favoring a ship canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, around Niagara Falls; and recommending that naval vessels, not required for home service, should be employed abroad in carrying mails.

The report in regard to the Niagara Ship Canal expressed the opinion that the work is "required as a wise and necessary provision for the yearly expanding volume of trade setting from East to West and from West to East," and that they regard "it as a work of national interest, and demanded by a national necessity," and closed by submitting the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chamber is impressed with the great importance of uniting, at an early day, by an American Ship Canal, the great lakes of Erie and Ontario, regarding it as a work of national interest, and demanded by a national necessity.

Before the passage of this resolution Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES said that he deemed it due to the city and to the State to move that the following explanatory declaration should be added to the resolution by way of amendment:

"But the Chamber nevertheless feel bound to express their opinion, that the proposed ship canal, while it will cheapen the transit of the products of the West to the ocean, may so far divert its trade from the State of New-York, as to render it necessary for the State to enlarge, without delay, the Erie and the Oswego canals, to a capacity adequate to meet that diversion."

Mr. RUGGLES accompanied this proposition by remarks, in which he fully recognized and admitted the national importance in its broadest bearings of the proposed Ship Canal, as a cheap avenue to Europe for the food of America, but contended that no thoughtful man in the Chamber could possibly close his eyes upon the fact, that the immense products of the West once afloat on Lake Ontario in vessels of adequate size would be in great danger of diversion to the seaboard through Canadian channels, unless adequate channels should be provided for restoring it to the canals of New-York, and that the passage of the Ship Canal bill ought to be followed at once, by the most active and vigorous measures to enlarge the Erie and Oswego Canals the dimensions so plainly necessary.

This proposition gave rise to an animated debate, in which several of the members, acknowledging the importance of the proposition, nevertheless contended that it should not be appended as an amendment to the resolution of the committee, as transmitted to Congress, but might be subsequently moved as an independent measure. A motion was accordingly made to lay it on the table, which prevailed, and the original resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. WALTER S. GRIFFITH, in behalf of the Committee on Arbitration, presented a report on the communication of the Boston Board of Trade, relative to the Bankruptcy Bill now before Congress. The report stated that the Southern States were largely in debt to the merchants of New-York, and the Chamber, as representing their interest, could not view without concern the enactment or postponement of legislation having reference to the sequestration of property for the purpose of discharging such indebtedness.

The report was accepted.

The report of the Committee on the Reciprocity Treaty next came up, but was laid on the table until the next regular meeting of the board.

The Committee on the Savannah Relief reported that the sum $35,681 60 had been raised.

The Kearsarge Committee reported that $20,000 had been subscribed, and that a more complete report would be made at another meeting.

The members of the Committee on the Battery Extension, Piers and Wharves, being nearly all absent, it was decided that a special meeting should be held on next Thursday, to receive the report of the committee and take action thereon.

Mr. JOHN A. STEVENS, the Secretary of the Board, then uncovered a portrait of Mr. JOHN ALSOP, the first President of the Chamber of Commerce, and read the following letter:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, February 3, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor, on behalf of the gentlemen whose names are annexed, to tender, for the acceptance of the Chamber, the accompanying portrait of Mr. JOHN ALSOP, its first President, after the organization and charter by the State in 1784. This portrait is a copy, by Mr. THOMAS HICKS, one of the best American artists, from an original by an unknown hand, in the possession of Hon. JOHN ALSOP KING, a grandson of JOHN ALSOP by the maternal side.

JOHN ALSOP was one of the twenty-four gentlemen who, on the 5th day of April, 1768, convened in this then colonial city, and founded the institute entitled the Chamber of Commerce of New-York. He was also one of the incorporators named in the charter granted by Lieut.-Gov. COLDEN, on the 13th of March, 1770. He was Treasurer of the Chamber from 1773 to 1774, and Vice-President in 1774 and 1775. He was a delegate, with PHILIP LIVINGSTON and ISAAC LOW, (also a member of this corporation,) and with JAMES DUANE and JOHN JAY, to the Congress of Philadelphia, in 1784.

After the Declaration of Independence, in 1775, he abandoned his property and business in the city, and retired to Connecticut, where he remained until the evacuation of the City of New-York by the British, in 1783. In April, 1784, he united with the petition to the Legislature of the State for a new charter, which resulted in the reincorporation of the Chamber as a State institution, under its present title, of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York. He was elected President in that year—a just tribute to his fidelity to the cause of his country, and to the personal sacrifices which had marked his course during the long and trying struggle of the Revolution.

In 1785 he declined a reëlection, owing to ill-health and advanced years, and withdrew from active connection with the deliberations of the chamber. He died in 1795 beloved by his many friends, universally respected and deeply regretted by the mercantile community, to whose interests he had always been an able advocate, representative and friend.

Mr. ALSOP left but one child, a daughter, who was married to Hon. RUFUS KING. Of their issue, Hon. JAMES ALSOP KING is known to every one in this community as an honorable citizen. Another is Hon. CHARLES KING, an honorary member of this chamber, to whose graceful pen it owes the only record of its history.

I have thought it thus briefly to recapitulate and recall to mind the services of Mr. ALSOP that the chamber might, in accepting this portrait and placing it on their walls, feel it an honor, not alone to the memory of their former President, but to themselves.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York.

The Secretary mentioned several other communications of a less important character, which had been received. These were put on file and the board adjourned.

American Geographical and Statistical Society.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE COMING CENSUS.

A meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was held at its rooms last evening, Hon. CHARLES P. DALY in the Chair. After some routine business, a letter was read from Hon. CHARLES F. ADAMS, the American Minister to England, and a map exhibited, which he presented to the society. The map is known as "Mitchell's Map," was made in 1755, and is the only one of the kind in this country. It is the one upon which the boundary question between the United States and Great Britain was settled. After some further business, the President introduced Mr. F. B. HOUGH, Superintendent of the State Census of 1855, who read a historical sketch of the census in New-York, and a statement of the plan of the census to be taken in this State during the present year. He commenced with a review of the census in colonial times, mentioned the alterations and improvements made since, the introduction of Agricultural Statistics in 1821, the great improvement made in 1850 of giving the name of each person; said that in 1855 the State had adopted the Federal system of taking the census, with additional columns for the material and value of dwellings. The census was then arranged by the Secretary of State and Marshals appointed by him to the number of 1,744, it being the intention to appoint one to each election district. That law is still in existence, and that will be the basis of the coming census, except that large election districts will be subdivided. Each enumerator in the country will have a population of about 2,000 persons, and in the city about 3,000. To do this it will be necessary to appoint about 2,500 enumerators. The most serious obstacle which lies in the way of taking a full census, is, that by many it is believed to be in some way connected with military matters or with taxation. The only remedy for this is an official statement that it is required by the State law, under the constitution, and that it has no connection in any way with either of these matters; and in order to relieve the collectors of information from all, even seeming, connection with draft or taxation, they will be called Enumerators instead of Marshals. The principal improvements recommended in 1865 are as follows: The ages of persons under five years of age will be reported by months; the place of employment, if different from the residence of the family; a separate table of information concerning deaf, dumb, blind, idiots, &c., and all facts connected with them; an inquiry as to all who are now or have been in the army or navy, their original position, promotions and present positions, or if they have left the service, whether wounded, sick, or in what condition; the statistics of marriage, same as in 1855, except that the names of both parties will be given, and how the ceremony was performed, whether by a clergyman or by civil authorities; death statistics, same as in 1855, except to give name of party deceased; agricultural statistics same as in 1855, except that in each crop, the number of acres planted the previous year and now in crop, will be inquired into, and the yield of the present year; a special inquiry will be made regarding epidemics among domestic animals; the manufacturing statistics will be given the same as in 1855, except that particular blanks will be given for great manufacturers, and particular blanks will be given, also, for all institutions, orphan asylums, &c. At the conclusion of the lecture, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. HOUGH, and a request for a copy of the paper, to be deposited in the archives of the society, after which the meeting adjourned.

Soldier's Library.

The "Soldiers' and Sailors' Library" Committee of this city, have recently made a donation of a soldiers' library to the "New-York State Soldiers' Home and Depot," at No. 50 Howard-street, which is designed to constitute the nucleus of a larger collection for the more permanent "home" or "retreat" for disabled veterans, to be established at the close of the war. The present collection numbers one thousand volumes of some of the most entertaining and instructive works in the language, evidently selected with great care and every way adapted to the wants of the men, and must prove a real blessing to the soldier in his absence from home and friends. It appears that four thousand six hundred and ninety-two volumes have been drawn from the library, exclusively by the soldiers, during the half year ending Jan. 1, 1865. This shows that it has been greatly prized and is doing much good. The library is now open to the inspection of the public.

Internal Revenue.

The collections of Internal Revenue in this city during the month of January, as will be seen by the subjoined list, exceed $3,000,000:

Thirty-second Collection District—(First, Second and Fourth Wards)	$700,261 30
Fourth Collection District—(Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wards)	543 922 01
Fifth District—(Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards)	110,583 52
Sixth District—(Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards)	155,892 40
Seventh District—(Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards)	130,808 85
Eighth District—(Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards)	1,375,826 61
Ninth District—(Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards)	197,381 66
Total	$3,214,676 35

The Quota and the Draft.

The following telegraphic dispatch was received by His Honor the Mayor, yesterday, from Senators BELL and ANDREWS, in relation to the quotas of the State under the recent call:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1865.

To Mayor Gunther:

The undersigned have obtained the President's approval to a proposition to defer twenty-five per cent. of the quota, as assigned to the various districts of our State under the order of Jan. 24, for future investigation. This relieves your city immediately of more than five thousand of the present call.

JAMES A. BELL.
GEORGE H. ANDREWS,
of the State Senate.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KING'S COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—THE $500,000 BOUNTY LOAN.—At a meeting of this body held yesterday afternoon, the special committee to whom was delegated the power to fix the time for the maturity of the bounty bonds based upon the loan of $500,000 heretofore authorized, submitted their report, to which was appended the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the time of payment of the loan of $500,000, authorized by the Board of Supervisors, Dec. 20, 1864, to May 1, 1875.

That the County Treasurer advertise in the Brooklyn and prominent New-York papers that proposals will be received for the above loan, on Wednesday, Feb. 8, the money for such portion of the loan as may be awarded to be paid into the County Treasury on or before Saturday, Feb. 11, at 1 P. M., interest to be allowed from the date of payment.

That it be referred to the Committee on Accounts and County Treasurer to accept or reject such bids as they may decide to be for the best interests of the county, and to superintend the preparation and issue of the bonds of the county for such portions of the loan as may be accepted, said bonds to be signed by the President and Clerk of this board, County Treasurer, and attested and recorded by the County Clerk.

The resolutions were adopted by 12 yeas to 7 nays.

Mr. SCHOLES, in view of the fact that a large number of bounty certificates are held by individuals who have furnished substitutes, inquired of the Chairman of the Bounty Committee whether it was the intention of the board to authorize their redemption.

Mr. ROOTS, the chairman, stated that it was the intention of the board to pay all these claims from the funds, and intimated that the amount now outstanding on these certificates was about $250,000.

Mr. CROOKS (the President,) submitted a resolution to the effect that the Court-House Committee be requested to ascertain whether it would not subserve the public interests better by prohibiting the Superintendents of the Poor from opening their offices in the New Court-House, apartments having been assigned to them in the building for that purpose. He was apprehensive that the health of persons having business before the courts would be endangered by coming in contact with applicants for relief who might be suffering from infectious diseases. He thought another locality should be selected, where the health of the public would not be so much endangered. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. HERMAN, a resolution was adopted directing the same committee to report a better plan for the relief of the poor than the mode now pursued for dispensing aid.

The board soon after adjourned.

SMALLPOX IN THE STREETS.—Officer HURD, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, discovered a female lying on the sidewalk in Myrtle-avenue, near Clinton-street, about 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening. She appeared to be very sick, and was evidently in great bodily pain. Going to her aid, he discovered that she was suffering from smallpox, the disease manifesting itself on the face and hands. Notwithstanding this fact, he conducted her to the station-house, and the Health Officer being sent for, he had her conveyed to the County Hospital. The name of the girl is AMELIA LAMBERT, and her age 15 years. She stated that she had been a domestic in the family of GEORGE SWAN, corner of Hamilton-avenue and Summit-street, and that as soon as they became aware that she had the smallpox, they turned her out of the house. She came to the City Hall, but the office of the Superintendent being closed, she could procure no relief there. Some person seeing her condition, directed her to the house of the Health Officer, in Adelphi-street. Becoming exhausted with the long walk—having already come a distance of over two miles—she fell down, helpless, and was discovered by the officer.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. MORRIS H. ROBERTS.—The funeral of Mr. MORRIS H. ROBERTS, one of the Superintendents of the Poor, who died of disease contracted while in the performance of his duties, took place from No. 273 Hudson-avenue yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of relatives and sympathizing friends, together with Fortitude Lodge, F. A. M., in full regalia, of which deceased had for years been a worthy member. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery. The office of the Superintendents, which has been closed for several days in consequence of Mr. MORRIS' death, will be reopened to-day for business.

Evening Exchange.

$60,000	Am. Gold	204⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.	115⅝
5,000	do.	204¼	100	do. s3	116
15,000	do.	204½	900	Clev. & Pitts.	78
10,000	do.	204⅜	1000	Chi. & R. I. R.	90
10,000	do. s3	204⅜	100	do. s3	90
50,000	do.	204¼	200	do.	90⅛
40,000	Ohio & M. C.	26½	1300	do.	90¼
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	103⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	32¼
300	do. s3	103⅝	100	do. s5	32¼
500	do.	104	100	do. s3	32¼
600	Erie Railway	68¾	100	do.	32⅜
200	do.	68⅞	400	do.	32½
100	do.	69	100	do. s3	32½
100	do. s3	69	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	61½
600	Reading R.	104	500	do.	61¾
200	do.	103¼	200	do. s5	61⅝
200	do.	103⅞	300	do.	62
600	M. S. & N. I.	63½	100	do. s3	62
400	do.	63⅝	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	90¼
200	do. s3	64	1000	do.	90½
100	do.	64¼	400	do. s3	90⅜
600	do. s3	64¼	100	Cumb. Coal	45
400	do. s3	63⅞			

Stocks and Gold firm. Gold sold after the call as high as 205⅞; at close of report stood at 205⅜.

[Advertisement]

AT $2 A YEAR, OR 20 CENTS A NUMBER.—Take the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CHEROKEE PILLS—FEMALE REGULATOR.—Sold by all druggists. $1 per box. Thirty-two page pamphlet free. Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 2—*In steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow*—Mrs. James and family, A. Barron, George Johnson, Wm. Bathurst, F. P. Henry.

In steamship Rebecca Clyde, from Savannah—Messrs. Chittenden, Hatch, Fisk, Lathrop, Babcock, Baxter, Cummings, Low and Grinnell, Mrs. Adams and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 08 | Sun sets..... 5 20 | Moon sets.. 1 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 01 | Gov. Island.. 1 50 | Hell Gate.. 3 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Illinois, Bartow, Hilton Head.

Steamers E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, W. J. Taylor & Co.; Kingfisher, Rector, Baltimore.

Ships Yorktown, Driver, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Uncowah, Rudolph, Shanghai, Wakeman, Gookin & Co.

Brigs Wanderer, (Br.,) Anderson, Matamoras, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Forrester, ———, Vienna, Md., Holyoke & Murray; Catharine, (Br.,) Pullman, Matamoras, C. H. Trumbull; Brisk, (Br.,) Kohl, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova; Conquest, (Br.,) Redding, Matamoras, Wagstaff & Smith; A. Bradshaw, Fish, Minatitlan, via Vera Cruz, B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners Frederick, (Br.,) Howe, Matamoras; Rose Skerritt, Dyer, York River, Crowell & Paine; Laura Pride, Benson, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; C. M. Reynolds, Dick, Arroyo, Jed Frye & Co.

Sloop Lady Washington, Coyle, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Dec. 28, via Portland Jan. 30, with mdse. and 50 passengers to Francis Macdonald.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Willetts, Savannah Jan. 29, via Hatteras Inlet the 31st, with cotton to Simeon Draper.

Bark Topeka, (of Nassau,) Sundberg, Havana Jan. 16, with sugar and tobacco to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. and N. W. winds and very cold weather.

Bark J. & R. Young, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Richan, Antwerp Nov. 11, with mdse. and 71 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy westerly gales the whole passage; lost and split sails, etc.

Bark Princess, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Ryan, Boston 10 ds., with mdse. to C. B. Swain. Came to this port to finish loading for Buenos Ayres.

Bark Lochiel, (Br.,) Granham, Boston, in ballast to F. E. Bradshaw. Is to load for Buenos Ayres.

Brig Atalanta, (Dan.,) Beebee, Pernambuco Dec. 15, with sugar, etc., to H. H. Swift & Co. Since reaching the Gulf Stream had very heavy weather; received some slight damage to sails and spars. Jan. 14, at 2 A. M., lat. 38, lon. 70 35, spoke schr. Minnehaha, from Baltimore for Cuba; had lost all her sails, and had one side of the house stove in.

Brig Argo, (of London,) Haesloop, Antwerp 52 ds., with mdse. and 41 passengers to order. Jan. 14, lat. 34 50, lon. 64 51, spoke schr. Mogul, of Arichat, from Boston for Havana, who reported having lost deck-load. The A. has had heavy westerly winds; lost passengers' galley, etc.

Brig La Cayenne, (of Turks Island,) Doherty, Aux Caves 24 ds., with logwood to Wilson & Cammann. Had strong northerly winds through the passages; been 11 ds. N. of Cape Henry, with strong N. W. gales since 23d.

Brig Thames, (Br.,) Corbett, Cornwallis, N. S., 20 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Brig Ruby, (Br.,) Angus, Horton, N. S., 30 ds., with potatoes to G. F. Peniston.

Schr. D. W. Clark, (Br.,) Peck, St. John, N. B., with shingles to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Abby Gale, McDonald, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Jeddie, Roberts, Boston, with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. J. Merton, (Br.,) Smith, Cornwallis 12 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Angola, (Br.,) Crane, Sydney, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Julia Grace, Babson, Eastport 8 ds., with herring to Joseph Woolley.

Schr. Electric Flash, McDonald, Fortune Bay, N. F., 16 ds., with herrings to master.

Schr. J. S. Sanborn, Lyon, Fortune Bay, N. F., 13 ds., with herrings to master.

Schr. J. W. Fish, Snow, Calais 14 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Smith, Tuttle, Young, Providence.

Schr. Com. Kearny, Roberts, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. Superior, Paul, Rockland, with lime.

WIND—At sunset, N., very light.

Sailed.

Steamers Fairbanks, Eagle, Jose San Romas, Franconia, Arago, Atalanta, Victor, Monterey, Weybosset.

Ships Isaac Webb, John Bunyan, Resolute, B. Agnes.

Bark Chilton.

Brigs H. H. McGilvery, Northern Light, Alvarado, Iona, S. Thurston, Albatross, Benton, Union.

Schooners Joseph Franklin, Ocean Belle, E. M. Dyer, D. B. Bayles, E. A. Elliott, E. C. Howard, United.

Foreign Ports.

[PER AFRICA.]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.

Arr. from New-York, ship Energy, at Liverpool; Nov. 1, Hermione, at Otago; 25th, Sea Ranger and Kensington, at Melbourne; 27th, Caroline, at Buenos Ayres; 29th, Kit Carson, at do.; Dec. 9, Stadt and Basil, at do.; Lovely, at Montevideo; 11th, Campanero, at Rio de Janeiro; Solid, at Cadiz; Jan. 17, Pauline, at Bremen; John Bernhaur, at Cuxhaven; 21st, Queen and Ellen Austin, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Boston, Nov. 25, Ocean Rover, at Melbourne.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Dec. 11, Emma, at Rio de Janeiro.

Arr. from Portland, Nov. 30, L. B. Usher, at Rio Grande.

Arr. from San Francisco, Nov. 25, Collingwood, Esther and Liberator, at Melbourne.

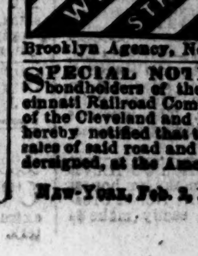
Sld. for New-York, Jan. 19, Sylvia, from Liverpool; Clyde, from Antwerp; 13th, Modena, from Marseilles.

Sld. for Baltimore, Jan. 19, Annapolis, from Liverpool.

MEM.—The Commodore, Shields, for Boston, put into Cardiff, leaky, etc., on Jan. 19.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!!

Persons afflicted with this torturing complaint, will find an immediate and perfect cure by wearing METTAM & CO'S ELECTRO METALIC INSOLES, BELTS and ARMLETS. Office No. 429 Broadway. Send for circulars.



AND WINDOW BAND totally exclude COLD, WIND, RAIN, SNOW and DUST from the crevices of DOORS, WINDOWS and SKY-LIGHTS,—stops the rattling of Sashes, without interfering with the free use of the same. They save one-half the FUEL, and are warranted good for five years. For circulars, with prices, references, &c., address the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Brooklyn Agency, No. 4 Court-st., Montague Hall.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE bondholders of the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company (formerly the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company) are hereby notified that the dividend from the proceeds of sales of said road and property will be paid by the undersigned, at the American Exchange Bank.

GEORGE B. COE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE public to the merits of our two world-renowned preparations, known as

COE'S COUGH BALSAM

AND

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE;

the one a sure, safe and speedy

CURE FOR

COLDS,

COUGHS,

CROUP,

SORE THROAT, and all

LUNG COMPLAINTS;

the other a positive cure for

DYSPEPSIA

in its worst stages, and a

SOVEREIGN REMEDY

FOR ALL

DISEASES

that originate in a

DISORDERED STATE

OF THE

STOMACH OR BOWELS.

We warrant both of them, in every instance, if our directions are followed.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures Dyspepsia positively.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures indigestion and constipation in every instance.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures distress after eating, instantaneously.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE sweetens the stomach, purifies the breath, and instantly stops sourness, acidity, and rising of food.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures sick headache, sickness at the stomach, and PAINS OR COLIC in the bowels.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE creates an appetite—gives vigor and strength to the whole system.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures flatulency, weakness, and general debility; it makes the weary ambitious, the feeble strong, the debilitated healthy—for it enables the patient to take plenty of healthy food, which is the parent of the body.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE allows you to eat a hearty meal without fear of distress afterward, for it will stop it as soon as it is swallowed.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is a purely vegetable preparation, contains no opiates, no poison, nothing hurtful, but acts promptly, surely and immediately.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is the best remedy in the world for dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, heart burn, fever and ague, nausea at stomach, and, in fact, all diseases or pains in the stomach or bowels.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures the most violent attacks of croup in either old or young.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures the worst colds surely and speedily.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures sore throat and soreness of the chest and lungs.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures hoarseness and tickling in the throat.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM relieves consumptive cough as soon as it is taken.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures influenza, asthma, and all bronchial affections.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM is the largest bottle in the world for the price, therefore not only the best, but the cheapest medicine extant.

Over ONE MILLION bottles of COE'S COUGH BALSAM are sold annually, and the people all pronounce it the best cough preparation they ever used.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM is warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded.

No family can afford to be without COE'S COUGH BALSAM in the house ready for immediate use

COE'S COUGH BALSAM costs but FORTY CENTS. The bottle holds more than any other at the same price. The medicine itself warranted superior to all others.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors, New-Haven, Conn.

DEMAS, BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

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H. B. HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway, General Agents.

Retailed by all druggists in the city and country.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY

FOR IRREGULARITIES.

These Drops are a scientifically-compounded fluid preparation, and better than any pills, powders or nostrums; being liquid, their action is direct and positive, rendering them a reliable, speedy and certain specific for the cure of all obstructions and suppressions of nature.

Their popularity is indicated by the fact that over 100,000 bottles are annually sold and consumed by the ladies of the United States, and every one of them speak in the strongest terms of praise of their great merits.

They are speedily taking the place of every other female remedy, and are considered by dealers, consumers, physicians, and all who know aught of them, as the surest, safest, and most infallible preparation in the world, for the cure of all female complaints, the removal of all obstructions of nature and the promotion of health, regularity and strength.

Explicit directions, stating when they may be used, and explaining reasons why and when they should not be used, without producing results contrary to the course of nature's chosen laws, will be found carefully folded around each bottle with the signature of Dr. JOHN L. LYON, without which none are genuine. They are prepared at the laboratory of JOHN L. LYON, M. D., No. 195 Chapel-st., New-Haven, Conn., who can be consulted either personally or by mail (inclosing stamp) concerning all private diseases and female weaknesses.

C. G. CLARK & CO., General Agents for the United States and Canadas.

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